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Death and Disease Stalk Refugees in Zaire



Corinne Dufka/Reuters

A Rwandan refugee, ill with malaria, awaiting medical help in Zaire. Rebels there have agreed to allow the refugees, who have been dying at a rate of 120 a day, to be airlifted from their territory.

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

BIARO, Zaire — His body was little more than a skeleton covered with wrinkled skin. His ribs showed through like a washboard all the way up to his collarbone. On his right knee, a gangrenous sore as big as a silver dollar leaked pus and blood over his swollen feet.

This was the end of the line for the 10-year-old Rwandan boy. His five-month flight ended here deep in the Zairian rain forest, hundreds of miles from his homeland. He could barely walk. He covered his head with a dirty cloth and bound up his loins with rags.

"All my family is dead," said the boy, Jean Pierre Mundabashaka, leaning on a stick and looking up with hollow eyes. "Father, mother, all my brothers and sisters. I want to go back to Rwanda. I have nobody. I am alone."

All around him, thousands of other Rwandan refugees, driven here by war and now stranded by diplomatic impasse, had built makeshift shelters of bamboo, palm fronds, plastic sheeting.

Inside some of the shelters, skeletal figures beckoned for water and waited for death. Sick and exhausted people were littered about the ground, sleeping on bundles of rags in the leafy half-light and the smoke from cooking fires.

There are freshly dug graves under the trees as well. United Nations officials estimate that 120 refugees are dying each day among the 80,000 Hutu in camps along a slender dirt road running south

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90 Are Slain in Algeria In Wave of Massacres

Some Beheaded With Chainsaw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — More than 90 civilians have been murdered by suspected Islamic guerrillas, including some who were beheaded with a chainsaw, in the worst such massacres in six months, witnesses and newspapers said Sunday.

The throats of most of the victims were cut, while others, including children and women, were decapitated with a chainsaw, according to witnesses cited by the papers.

It was impossible to independently confirm the reports and the government has remained silent.

The guerrilla attacks were carried out in a number of areas around the country on Thursday and Friday, the papers said.

In the biggest massacre, 50 attackers cut the throats of 52 people near Medea, south of Algiers. Witnesses said the victims' homes were then burned.

In nearby Amroussa, 15 more people suffered the same fate. Their bodies were then doused with gasoline and burned.

Eight people were killed in Kabylie, east of Algiers, and four members of the same family were killed in M'Ridja, west of the capital.

The killings came after a series of sweeps by government forces aimed at reducing Islamic militant activity before general elections on June 5.

President Liamine Zeroual had promised the "extermination" of the militants after 400 people were murdered during the holy month of Ramadan in January and February.

Newspapers reported that more than a hundred extremists had been killed in police and army operations, including several leaders of Islamic groups.

One of Algeria's main fundamentalist groups, the Islamic Front for Armed Jihad, recently named a new leader after the previous one was killed by the security forces.

Exiled leaders of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front in Brussels, who called Wednesday for a boycott of the elections, charged that government infiltrators and the Armed Islamic Group, Algeria's most radical fundamentalist terror organization, were responsible for the attacks. *(AFP, AP)*

IRA Steps Up Chaos Campaign

Grand National Rescheduled After Bomb Warnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIVERPOOL — The Grand National, the world's most famous steeplechase, was rescheduled for Monday, two days after it was abandoned because of bomb warnings that forced 70,000 fans to evacuate the Aintree racecourse.

Thousands who were stranded when Saturday's race was abandoned left makeshift overnight shelters Sunday to retrieve their cars from the cordoned-off racetrack. The course was evacuated after two coded bomb warnings were received just 30 minutes before the 150th edition of the race at Aintree was to begin.

The incident was believed to be the work of the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. No group has claimed responsibility for the warnings.

Saturday's action drew the attention of a large audience. The BBC estimated that its broadcast of the event would have reached 250 million people. This was the third time in a little more than a week that actions attributed to the IRA brought chaos to Britain. On March 26, two explosions and a series of coded warnings paralyzed major railroad routes. Two more bombs and more warnings did the same for the highway network on Thursday.

After the two bombs exploded beside the London-Manchester railroad line at Wilmslow, the police said the chance of further IRA attacks was "very high."

The tactic drew the condemnation of the leaders of the two principal British parties now in the campaign for the May 1 national election. While British policy in Northern Ireland is by traditional agreement not a campaign issue in national elections, the IRA is presumed to be trying to impress upon British politicians the need to include its political representatives, leaders of the Sinn Fein party, in talks they have been

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Colin Lane/The Associated Press

Police officers examining cars at Aintree racecourse Sunday after bomb warnings, presumably by the IRA, forced the evacuation of 70,000 people on Saturday.

Ousted Leader Still a Power in Serbian Bosnia

Karadzic Is Said to Enrich Himself and Keep Control

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, who has been indicted on charges of war crimes, oversees a monopoly on the sale of gasoline, cigarettes and other goods in Serbian-controlled areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina that earns him millions of dollars while depriving the government of tax revenues, Western diplomats and senior Bosnian Serb officials say.

The officials said that Mr. Karadzic controls the monopoly through two companies he runs with Momcilo Krajisnik, the Serbian member of the three-man Bosnian presidency. The companies' documents do not list either man, and Mr. Krajisnik has denied any personal gain from business activities in the Serbian enclave. But Bosnian Serb officials contend that the two men run the companies to enrich themselves and their loyalists in the security forces at the expense of both Serbian-controlled Bosnia and Bosnia as a whole.

The officials expressed resentment that income from the sales of those commodities was taxed by neither the joint Muslim-Croat-Serb administration set up by the 1995 Dayton peace accords to govern Bosnia nor by the local Bosnian Serb government.

Especially upset is Mr. Karadzic's successor as president of the Bosnian Serb enclave, Biljana Plavsic, who has seen her authority undercut as revenue from these enterprises has gone to buy the loyalty of the Bosnian Serb police.

"The state has no control over the economy," Mrs. Plavsic said in an interview in her office in Banja Luka. "Some private persons are making a lot of money behind the scenes and should be obliged to pay the state. I have given the order to investigate this, but unfortunately certain institutions, including the police, are involved.

"This monopoly does not just include cigarettes and gasoline, but extends to things such as building materials and cattle," she continued. "Things are not being done correctly. If we can't raise taxes we have no future. We can't hope to survive."

The monopoly has also angered international donors, who say the enclave has become little more than the two men's private fief. And many diplomats are smoldering at Mr. Karadzic's continued defiance of calls for him to relinquish power, as required under the 1995 Dayton peace accord.

Mr. Karadzic, shortly before the Bosnian elections last fall, agreed under intense international pressure to step down from the leadership of the Bosnian Serb enclave and his Serbian Democratic Party. But his forced retirement apparently did little to diminish his actual grip on power or his influence within the party.

"This is the final straw," said a senior Western diplomat. "The Bosnian Serb leadership has failed to implement nearly every aspect of the peace agreement and on top of this bilks the enclave it controls to get rich while its own

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From Bowels of the Earth, Microbes Hint at Origins of Life

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are as alien as anything imaginable. They thrive above boiling-hot vents on the deep-sea floor, and thousands of feet below the polar ice, and more than 9,000 feet beneath Virginia's top soil. They can swim in acid, eat sulfur and draw energy from rock. They have captivated some of the world's best minds.

Meet the extremophiles. They are a vast population of microscopic creatures that inhabit otherworldly realms beneath Earth's surface where, until 20 years ago, scientists assumed no life could survive. Now, aided by newly available Cold War military technologies, researchers are churning up one revelation after another about their bizarre character.

This work is transforming science and shattering old assumptions about the nature of life, the ease with which life arises and where it might exist — not only on Earth but on other worlds.

"We're in a major discovery mode. This is going to tell us about the origin of organisms, the origins of life, the evolution of organisms and what sorts of metabolic processes could occur on other planets," said John Baross of the University of Washington in Seattle, who in the 1980s led the discovery of extremophile communities living in superheated waters spewing from so-called deep-sea smokers. "This is a total revolution in microbiology."

The growing realization of the importance of extremophiles (lovers of extremes) has been inspired by a series of startling discoveries in recent years by many different kinds of scientists working separately — from microbiologists and geochemists to oceanographers and astronomers.

The government is financing several new research programs based on the tantalizing premise that, if these diverse groups all work together, they can comprehend the nature of life at its fundamental level. Among other things, participants in this multinational, multiplanetary, multidisciplinary quest are hoping to learn the nature of the cosmic Mother Cell, the universal ancestor of all life.

Public interest in extremophiles has been heightened by a report last August that signs of ancient microbial life might have been found in a Mars meteorite that fell to Earth. And discoveries about the extremophiles, in turn, have intensified interest in the implications of that controversial rock.

Whether or not the hints of life in the rock are confirmed, scientists say, the blossoming un-

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AGENDA

Allen Ginsberg, Master Poet of the Beats, Dies at 70

Allen Ginsberg, 70, whose poem "Howl!" became the manifesto of the Beat Generation, has died in New York. A ubiquitous presence at the love-ins and be-ins of the drug-oriented counterculture of the Flower Children years, Mr. Ginsberg was also in the vanguard of the political protest movements they helped spawn. He marched against the war in Vietnam, the CIA and the shah of Iran, among other causes.

As the critic John Leonard observed: "He is, of course, a social bandit. But he is a nonviolent social bandit." The author and fellow Beat icon William Burroughs said: "He was a pioneer of openness and a lifelong model of candor. He stood for freedom of expression and for coming out of all the closets long before others did. He has influence because he said what he believed. I will miss him." Page 2.

Netanyahu Travels to Washington to Meet Clinton

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel traveled to the United States on Sunday for crisis talks with President Bill Clinton, refusing to scrap the construction of a Jewish settlement in East Jerusalem that has ignited Palestinian fury.

Clashes have erupted nearly every day since Israel broke ground March 18 at the site of the settlement, which is on land that each side claims as its own.

Meanwhile, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, left for India to urge nations in the Nonaligned Movement "to support Palestinian political rights and condemn the Israeli settlement activity." Page 9.

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Dennis Cook/The Associated Press

Mr. Ginsberg reading from his most famous poem outside a Washington court in 1994.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Réunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	EE 5.50	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Gabon	1100 CFA	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Lebanon	LL 3,000		

Clinton's Take on His Crusade Against Vice: It's for the Children

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Not for many a day has a president tried as hard as Bill Clinton to save Americans from their bad habits, like smoking and drinking, no matter how much zeal other Americans have brought to crusades against this vice or that.

Calvinism, it is true, lay at the center of life in the early years of the Republic.

But after the Civil War, organized religion became a less propulsive force in U.S. politics. The exception was the Prohibitionist movement during and just after World War I; its success stemmed in part from religious fervor but also from the anti-German (and thus anti-beer) feelings of the day.

NEWS ANALYSIS

At no point in this century have presidents appointed themselves chiefs of the vice police. Most have found it politically expedient, if not personally uplifting, to attend church Sunday and hold the occasional prayer breakfast. But that is not the same thing as seeking to make the nation more virtuous by dint of legislation, which most politicians have avoided since the unhappy experience of Prohibition.

Now comes Mr. Clinton, a president with a surprising and very different approach.

Immediately after his re-election, he denounced as "simply irresponsible" the liquor industry's decision to resume broadcast advertising after a voluntary ban of half a century. By doing so, the president said, the industry would expose children to temptation "before they know how to handle alcohol." When that produced no results, he asked the Federal Communications Commission last week to look into the matter.

Mr. Clinton's new anti-alcohol crusade parallels his fight against tobacco. Last August, surrounded in the White House Rose Garden by children wearing T-shirts reading "Tobacco-Free Kids," he said that the government now considers nicotine an addictive drug, subject to regulation. Last month, he announced rules requiring ID checks of buyers under the age of 27.

In addition, the president has sought to give the government a role in regulating pornography — on television, through the V-chip, and on the Internet.

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Witch-Hunt in Russia / **Where Black Magic Thrives**

'Sorcery' and a Murder in a Forgotten Village

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

TEREKHOVO, Russia — There is really no mystery about what happened in this forgotten village on the night of Feb. 22. Sasha Lebyodkin and his terrified nephew, Sergei Gretsov, went on a witch-hunt. Armed with hammers and knives, they entered the house of the woman who they said had cast a spell on them and started swinging.

When they were done, one woman was dead — the first murder here since the revolution — and four of her five children were on their way to the hospital. The 22-year-old woman whose life they were after, Tanya Tarasova, suffered several hammer blows to the head, but survived.

Saying they were spooked by wild, half-human beasts and dogged by incantations that set their eyes on fire, the killers were not reluctant to admit what they had done. With mysticism and sorcery a pervasive fact of modern Russian life, the other residents of this village on the border with Ukraine were not a bit surprised.

"We went there to kill the entire family," the two men said in a joint statement the next day. "Because Tanya has used her black magic and sent ruination upon us."

So far, the only legal proceeding to arise from the attack has come from Mr. Lebyodkin's wife, Larissa, who has sued Miss Tarasova, for "putting a hex on my husband and destroying him," she said.

"This would all be meaningless," said Gennadi Chekaldin, the police officer who has been given the unpleasant task of trying to "solve" the crime. "But you can't find anyone here to tell you that witchcraft wasn't involved in this killing. In fact, you can go anywhere in Russia these days and witchcraft is a daily part of life."

At times, Russia seems governed as much by superstition as by democracy. One the nation's most popular weekly television programs, "The Third Eye," hosted by Mikhail Andreyev, the president of the Association of White Magicians, is a straight, factual discussion of how sorcery and witchcraft can improve daily life.

Major national newspapers advertise the services of clairvoyants, witches and warlocks every day. Well-trained doctors at respected hospitals see nothing unusual in recommending that their patients take a trip to a *babka*, an old woman with the power to heal. Until late last year, General Georgi Rogozin was in charge of a team of Kremlin staff astrologers whose sole job was to help guide President Boris Yeltsin in making decisions.

"We have had in this country a very long period of total absence of spiritual education, and people completely forget what religion really means," said the Reverend Alexander Bulekov of the Moscow patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, explaining the power of pagan belief here. "People have lost their spiritual immunity to resist evil. They have become confused and they often have trouble knowing what is good and bad."



Michael Specter/The New York Times

Maria Pashenko, who some believe has the power to heal, blessing Gennadi Chekaldin, the police inspector, at her home in the village of Terekhovo.

ASKED if beliefs in witchcraft were more prevalent in remote, rural areas, Father Bulekov said no. "We witness it far more often in the cities," he said. "In villages, the old attitudes toward the church are still alive and immunity against evil is better preserved."

Still, the story of the Terekhovo witch-hunt is a tale out of the Middle Ages.

Miss Tarasova is a young woman who kept to herself in a village of only 100 people. That was suspicion No. 1. She has a lazy eye, a common enough problem, but one often viewed as a sign of the demon to those devoted to pagan beliefs. She was remote — and most damning, often took long, solitary walks in the woods.

After she had a few dates with Sergei Gretsov, a local woodcutter, he started to have horrible visions. His mother said Miss Tarasova had put a curse on Sergei because he would not marry her.

"He would wake up in the night screaming and afraid," his mother, Galina Gretsov, said in an interview. "Every day it would get worse. He said he saw her face on the head of a beast with enormous horns. He would sweat and scream and beg me to look at the beast. Of course I never saw it."

Mr. Gretsov sought the aid of his uncle, Mr. Lebyodkin, who said he also came under Miss Tarasova's spell. Prompted by his wife, the three took the hourlong bus ride to see Maria Pashenko, 70, the region's most respected babka.

"The young one told me he was haunted by a beast and that whenever he went to the forest the beast was there," Mrs. Pashenko said in an interview in which she abruptly pulled a large silver cross from her bedcovers and began casting a "good" spell on the people in the room. "He said he wanted to get married but the evil eye was on him and the beast had prevented him from going back near the girl."

Only one clear fact has emerged from the crimes: The lives of half a dozen people have been ruined over the belief in magic.

Miss Tarasova, interviewed in the hospital where she is recuperating from the attack, denies being a witch. She said she never wants to return to her village and she cannot understand why a young man she liked would try to kill her.

HER uncle, Stepan Kopilov, is 70. He has lived through the Bolsheviks and the hunger of farm collectivization. He has lived through the painful upheavals of Mr. Yeltsin's reform program. But he has never seen anything as agonizing as this.

"These men killed my sister," he said, standing in the house where Miss Tarasova's mother, Raisa Tarasova, died. "They talk of black magic and horrible spells. She was a decent woman who worked every living day. These men are the ones who are evil."

The police do not know what to make of the crime.

"We can't just tell everyone in this town that magic is nonsense," Mr. Chekaldin said, even though it is clear that he would like to. "But we have to bring justice."

The two men who committed the crimes are now being held in the nearby city of Kursk, where they have been examined by psychiatrists, who have yet to issue a final report on them.

Mrs. Pashenko, the babka, swears that while she can recognize the "evil eye," she never uses it. "I cast only good spells. I cure people and help them with my special waters," she said. "I never use the evil eye."

She said she had nothing to do with the attack — although she acknowledges that the two men and Mrs. Lebyodkin came to her after it.

"Larissa was sitting here, and I asked what happened," she said, making it clear by her facial gestures that Mrs. Lebyodkin was in deep distress. "She was scared but she could not speak. I had to put her eyes and her nose and her mouth back in their right places. I used special waters. I asked what happened but nobody could speak. They just said nothing."

U.S. Warns Beijing on Renewal of Trade Status

Reuters

CEBU, Philippines — U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, stressing the importance of human rights in China and the maintenance of broad freedoms in Hong Kong, warned Beijing on Sunday that the Clinton administration faced a tough time in winning renewal of its trade privileges.

"This is going to be a more difficult process this time than last," Mr. Rubin said he told Finance Minister Liu Zhongli of China during an hour-long meeting during a gathering of Asia-Pacific finance ministers.

The administration has already made clear that it will seek congressional approval of most-favored-nation status for China when it comes up for annual renewal in June.

But allegations that China illegally tried to influence the 1996 presidential election, coupled with ongoing concerns about its human rights record and large trade surplus with the United States, mean approval is not assured.

Mr. Rubin said he did not raise the issue of campaign contributions in his meeting with Mr. Liu, noting that the it had already been aired with the Chinese by Vice President Al Gore and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

He said that about half of his meeting with Mr. Liu was taken up by a discussion of human rights in China and by Hong Kong, which will be handed over to Beijing by Britain on July 1.

Mr. Rubin argued that international banks and other financial institutions would take account of the rule of law, freedom of expression and human rights in Hong Kong in deciding how much of a presence to have there after the handover.

Mr. Liu listened intently to the comments, but made no clear response, Mr. Rubin said.

He said he also highlighted the importance that the United States attaches to human rights issues and told Mr. Liu they would play a major role in the congressional debate. "There will be a heightened focus on that in the context of the MFN debate," Mr. Rubin said.

Allen Ginsberg, 70, Poet-Prophet of Beat Generation, Dies

By Wilborn Hampton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Allen Ginsberg, 70, the poet laureate of the Beat Generation whose "Howl!" became a manifesto for the sexual revolution and a cause célèbre for free speech in the 1950s, eventually earning its author a place in America's literary pantheon, died here early Saturday.

He died of liver cancer, said Bill Morgan, a friend and the poet's archivist.

Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Ginsberg wrote right to the end. "He's working on a lot of poems, talking to old friends," Mr. Morgan said Friday. "He's in very good spirits. He wants to write poetry and finish his life's work."

William Burroughs, one of Mr. Ginsberg's lifelong friends and a fellow Beat, said that Mr. Ginsberg's death was "a great loss to me and to everybody."

"We were friends for more than 50 years," Mr. Burroughs said. "Allen was a great person with worldwide influence. He was a pioneer of openness and a lifelong model of candor. He stood for freedom of expression and for coming out of all the closets long before others did. He has influence because he said what he believed. I will miss him."

As much through the strength of his own irrepressible personality as through his poetry, Mr. Ginsberg provided a bridge between the Underground and the Transcendental. He was as comfortable in the ashrams of Indian gurus in the 1960s as he had been in the Beat coffeehouses of the preceding decade.

A ubiquitous presence at the love-ins and be-ins of the drug-oriented counterculture of the Flower Children years, Mr. Ginsberg was also in the vanguard of the political protest movements they helped spawn. He marched against the war in Vietnam, the CIA and the shah of Iran, among other causes.

If his early verse shocked Eisenhower's America with its celebration of homosexuality and drugs, his involvement in protests kept him in the public eye and fed ammunition to his critics.

But through it all, Mr. Ginsberg maintained a sort of teddy bear quality that deflected much of the indignation he inspired.

He was known around the world as a master of the outrageous. He read his poetry and played finger cymbals at the Albert Hall in London; he was expelled from Cuba after saying he found Che Guevara "cute"; he sang duets with Bob Dylan, and he chanted "Hare Krishna" on William Buckley's television program.

As the critic John Leonard observed in a 1988 appreciation: "He is, of course, a social bandit. But he is a nonviolent social bandit."

Or as the narrator in Saul Bellow's "Him With His Foot in His Mouth" said of Mr. Ginsberg: "Under all this self-revealing candor is purity of heart. And the only authentic living representative of American Transcendentalism is that fat-breasted, bald, bearded homosexual in smeared goggles, innocent in his uncleanness."

J. D. McClatchy, a poet and the editor of The Yale Review, said Saturday: "Ginsberg was the best-known American poet of his generation, as much a social force as a literary phenomenon.

"Like Whitman, he was a bard in the old manner — outsized, darkly prophetic, part exuberance, part prayer, part rant. His work is finally a history of our era's psyche, with all its contradictory urges."

Allen Ginsberg was born June 3, 1926, in Newark, New Jersey, and grew up in Paterson, New Jersey, the second son of Louis Ginsberg, a schoolteacher and sometime poet, and the former Naomi Levy, a Russian émigrée and fervent Marxist.

Three years after her death, Mr. Ginsberg wrote "Kaddish for Naomi Ginsberg (1894-1956)," an elegy that many consider his finest poem.

Strange now to think of you, gone without corsets & eyes, while I walk on the sunny pavement of Greenwich Village,

downtown Manhattan, clear winter noon, and I've been up all night, talking, talking, reading the Kaddish aloud, listening to Ray Charles blues shout blind on the phonograph

the rhythm, the rhythm — and your memory in my head three years after —

"Kaddish" — the title refers to a Jewish prayer for the dead — burnished a reputation that had been forged with the publication of "Howl!" three years earlier. The two works established Mr. Ginsberg as a major voice in what came to be known as the Beat Generation of writers.

Enrolling in Columbia University, he fell in with a crowd that included Jack Kerouac, a former student four years his senior, Lucien Carr and William Burroughs, and later, Neal Cassady, a railroad worker who had literary aspirations. Together they formed the nucleus of what would become the Beats.

Mr. Kerouac and Mr. Carr became the poet's mentors and Mr. Kerouac and Mr. Cassady became his lovers. It was also at Columbia that Mr. Ginsberg began to experiment with mind-altering drugs, which would gain widespread use in the decade to follow and which Mr. Ginsberg would celebrate in his verse, along with his homosexuality and his immersion in Eastern transcendental religions.

After leaving Columbia, Mr. Ginsberg first went to work for a Madison Avenue advertising agency.

The poet said he decided to give up the corporate world "when my shrink asked me what would make me happy." He hung his gray flannel suit in the closet and went to San Francisco with six months of unemployment insurance in his pocket. San Francisco was then the center of considerable literary energy. He took a room around the corner from City Lights, Lawrence Ferlinghetti's bookstore and underground publishing house, and began to write.

During this period Mr. Ginsberg also became part of the San Francisco literary circle that included the author, critic and painter Kenneth Rexroth, Gary Snyder, Michael McClure, Philip Whalen, Robert Duncan and Philip Lamantia. He also met Peter Orlovsky, who would be his companion for the next 30 years.

His first major work from San Francisco was "Howl!" The long poem expressed the anxieties and ideals of a generation alienated from mainstream society. "Howl!," which was to become Mr. Ginsberg's most famous poem, begins:

I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness, starving hysterical naked,

dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix,

angelheaded hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection to the starry dynamo in the machinery of night...

With its open and often vivid celebration of homosexuality and eroticism, "Howl!" was impounded by U.S. Customs agents and Mr. Ginsberg was tried on obscenity charges.

After a long trial, Judge Clayton Horn ruled that the poem was not without "redeeming social importance."

Mr. Ginsberg tried to explain the aims of the Beats in a letter to his father in 1957: "Whitman long ago complained that unless the material power of America were leavened by some kind of spiritual infusion, we would wind up among the 'fabled damned.'

"We're approaching that state as far as I can see. Only way out is individuals taking responsibility and saying what they actually feel. That's what we as a group have been trying to do."

Howl!

I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness, starving hysterical naked,

dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix,

angelheaded hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection to the starry dynamo in the machinery of night ...

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italy Braces for Transport Strikes

ROME — Two weeks of transport strikes starting Monday loomed for travelers in Italy, with air traffic controllers, train workers, bus drivers and gas station owners all calling walkouts.

Controllers in 11 Italian airports including Milan's Malpensa, which mainly handles international flights, called an eight-hour strike for Monday. Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport was not among the airports.

Another air-traffic controller strike was set for Wednesday. Bus, subway and tram drivers called a national, one-day strike for Thursday. Gas station owners begin a strike scheduled to run from April 14 until April 18. Train engineers called a 24-hour strike starting the evening of April 19, and ferry workers planned several days of strikes that same week.

Reasons for the strikes range from stalls in contract renewal talks to restructuring plans. *(AP)*

A common gastrointestinal virus was responsible for sickening more than 350 passengers and crew aboard a Norwegian Caribbean Cruise Line vessel, Royal Odyssey, during a 10-day Caribbean cruise, a health official said Saturday. *(Reuters)*

Nearly 15,000 bus operators in New Delhi will join a nationwide strike Monday by truck operators, which entered its sixth day on Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Hong Kong and the United States will sign an air services pact next week to ensure smooth air links after China regains sovereignty over the territory in July, officials said. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Armenia, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand.
TUESDAY: Mauritius.
WEDNESDAY: Georgia, Indonesia, Philippines, Tunisia.
FRIDAY: Costa Rica, Liberia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
A developing storm system in the Rockies will bring snow to the mountains of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado Tuesday and Wednesday. Dry and chilly weather will stretch along the Eastern Seaboard. *Sunny, dry weather will be* found in the Southeast and the Pacific Northwest.

Europe
Much of western Europe will remain precipitation-free Tuesday through Thursday with above-normal warmth, especially in London and Paris. Cold air will remain entrenched in the east with scattered rain and snow from Warsaw to Istanbul. It could shower on any day in Madrid.

Asia
Tuesday through Thursday will be mainly dry and seasonable from Mongolia into central China. Japan, including Tokyo, will be chilly and unsettled through the period with some rain likely. Hong Kong will be partly sunny and warm. Stray thunderstorms will affect Singapore and Malaysia.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
Algarve	19/66	13/55 sh	19/66	12/53 sh
Amsterdam	9/48	3/37 pc	13/55	7/44 pc
Ankara	3/37	1/34 sh	3/37	-7/20 sn
Athens	10/50	-1/31 pc	8/46	2/36 pc
Barcelona	16/61	6/43 pc	12/53	7/44 pc
Belgrade	4/39	-4/25 c	5/41	-7/20 c
Berlin	5/41	-4/25 s	7/44	1/34 pc
Brussels	10/50	3/37 pc	13/55	7/44 pc
Budapest	3/37	-8/22 pc	6/43	-8/22 s
Copenhagen	3/37	-3/27 s	5/43	1/34 c
Costa Del Sol	22/71	11/52 sh	19/66	12/53 sh
Dublin	13/55	7/44 s	14/57	9/48 c
Edinburgh	12/53	8/46 pc	13/55	7/44 c
Florence	12/53	-2/29 s	11/52	1/34 s
Frankfurt	7/44	-2/29 s	9/48	1/34 pc
Geneva	12/53	1/34 s	14/57	5/41 pc
Helsinki	-1/31	-10/15 pc	-3/27	-11/13 pc
Istanbul	5/41	-1/31 sh	3/35	-1/31 sn
Kiev	6/43	-1/31 c	3/37	-4/25 sn
Las Palmas	22/71	16/61 s	22/71	16/61 pc
Lisbon	18/64	14/57 sn	17/62	13/55 sh
London	13/55	5/43 pc	16/61	9/48 pc
Madrid	19/66	9/48 sh	14/57	6/43 sh
Mallorca	18/61	8/43 pc	11/52	6/48 pc
Milan	14/57	-1/31 s	15/59	4/39 s
Moscow	3/37	-4/25 c	1/34	-7/20 c
Munich	3/37	-6/18 pc	6/43	-3/27 pc
Nice	14/57	5/41 s	11/52	6/43 s
Oslo	3/37	-3/27 c	4/39	3/37 sn
Paris	12/53	3/37 pc	16/61	8/46 s
Prague	3/37	-9/16 pc	6/39	-4/25 s
Reykjavik	8/46	2/36 r	5/37	-1/31 sn
Riga	1/34	-9/16 pc	3/37	-9/16 pc
Rome	11/52	-2/29 s	9/48	0/32 s
St. Petersburg	-1/31	-9/16 pc	-2/29	-11/13 c
Stockholm	-1/31	-9/16 pc	0/32	-4/25 pc
Strasbourg	9/48	-1/31 s	12/53	4/39 s
Tallinn	-2/29	-9/16 pc	-3/27	-10/15 pc
Tbilisi	17/62	3/37 pc	17/62	5/41 pc
Venice	8/46	-4/25 s	8/46	1/34 s
Vienna	3/37	-7/20 s	6/43	-4/25 s
Warsaw	2/36	-5/19 pc	3/37	-7/20 s
Zurich	7/44	-3/27 pc	11/52	3/37 s

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	30/86	18/64 s	32/89	19/66 s
Beirut	11/52	6/46 r	15/59	7/44 sh
Cairo	23/73	10/50 s	24/75	10/50 s
Damascus	13/55	1/34 pc	19/66	4/39 s
Jerusalem	12/53	3/35 pc	17/62	4/39 s
Luxor	33/89	9/48 s	35/95	13/55 s
Riyadh	31/88	13/55 s	34/93	17/63 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
Anchorage	7/44	-1/31 sh	8/46	0/32 pc
Atlanta	20/68	3/37 s	19/66	7/44 pc
Boston	19/66	2/36 pc	11/52	0/32 pc
Chicago	6/43	-4/25 pc	4/39	-5/24 pc
Dallas	20/68	11/52 pc	19/66	10/50 c
Denver	11/52	-2/29 pc	12/53	-2/29 c
Detroit	7/44	-6/22 pc	6/43	-4/25 pc
Honolulu	28/78	19/66 pc	28/82	19/66 pc
Houston	24/75	13/55 s	21/70	13/55 c
Los Angeles	21/70	11/52 s	22/71	11/52 pc
Miami	29/84	21/70 pc	29/82	21/70 pc
Minneapolis	-2/29	-11/13 pc	1/34	-6/18 pc
Montreal	11/52	-6/22 c	-1/31	-13/9 c
Nassau	27/80	18/64 s	28/82	20/68 pc
New York	19/66	4/39 pc	12/53	3/37 pc
Orlando	28/84	18/64 t	27/80	18/64 pc
Phoenix	27/80	13/55 s	28/82	12/53 s
San Fran.	18/64	8/46 pc	18/64	8/46 pc
Seattle	12/53	3/37 pc	9/48	2/36 sh
Toronto	3/37	-11/13 pc	-1/31	-13/11 pc
Vancouver	10/50	-2/29 pc	8/43	-2/29 sn
Washington	17/62	2/36 s	14/57	2/36 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
Almaty	19/66	7/44 r	19/66	7/44 c
Bali	33/91	22/71 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Bangkok	33/91	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 r
Beijing	22/71	3/37 pc	13/55	0/32 sn
Bombay	32/89	21/70 s	31/88	19/66 s
Calcutta	31/88	18/64 pc	31/88	20/68 pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	23/73 pc	32/89	22/71 r
Colombo	30/86	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Hanoi	27/80	21/70 c	27/80	21/70 pc
Ho Chi Minh	34/93	24/75 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Hong Kong	24/75	20/68 c	25/77	20/68 pc
Islamabad	30/86	14/57 s	29/84	13/61 pc
Jakarta	33/84	23/73 sh	33/84	23/73 sh
Karachi	33/91	18/64 s	32/89	20/68 s
K. Lumpur	30/86	23/71 sh	31/88	22/71 r
K. Kinabalu	29/84	21/70 r	29/84	22/71 c
Manila	32/89	21/70 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
New Delhi	33/91	17/62 s	32/97	18/64 s
Phnom Penh	33/91	23/73 pc	30/86	23/71 r
Phuket	33/91	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 r
Rangoon	33/91	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 r
Seoul	18/64	6/43 s	17/62	5/41 pc
Shanghai	21/70	14/57 pc	20/68	9/48 r
Singapore	31/88	22/71 r	31/88	22/71 c
Taipei	23/73	20/68 sh	23/73	21/70 sh
Tokyo	19/66	7/44 r	17/62	11/52 pc
Vientiane	28/79	23/71 c	27/80	21/70 pc

Africa

Algiers	24/75	12/53 c	17/62	9/48 r
Cape Town	14/57	11/52 sh	21/70	13/55 c
Casablanca	17/62	10/50 sh	16/61	11/52 r
Harare	27/80	15/59 r	29/84	12/53 pc
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Nairobi	27/80	16/59 sh	24/75	16/61 r
Tunis	19/66	8/46 c	12/53	3/41 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	12/53 s	24/75	14/57 s
Caracas	28/82	21/70 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Lima	28/82	19/66 c	27/80	19/66 pc
Mexico City	23/73	10/50 pc	24/75	10/50 pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/71	14/57 s	21/70	16/61 pc
Santiago	30/86	9/48 s	28/79	9/48 s

Oceania

Auckland	22/71	16/64 pc	23/73	16/64 r
Sydney	19/66	9/48 pc	19/64	13/55 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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THE AMERICAS

57 Bills on Campaign Finance All Upset Someone

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For years, scholars have been saying that another scandal comparable to Watergate would get Congress to tighten the campaign finance laws. Now they are not so sure.

For all the flaws in the system, most dramatically the Clinton presidential campaign's unrestrained pursuit last year of "soft money," the unregulated gifts to political parties from individuals, corporations and unions, many representatives and senators see the same redeeming virtue in leaving the laws alone: This system got them elected.

As a backer of spending limits, Representative Martin Meehan, said, "Members are not going to change a system that benefits them unless they feel they have no choice."

But no proposal has widespread support. The measure the Massachusetts Democrat backs, which would entice candidates into accepting voluntary limits on spending in exchange for free television time, discounted television time and mailings, has the citizens lobby Common Cause and the editorial pages of many newspapers behind it, but almost no Republicans, except Senator John McCain of Arizona and its co-sponsor, Representative Christopher Shays of Connecticut.

Most other Republican lawmakers generally oppose spending limits and want to retain the soft-money system, which the bill Mr. Meehan backs seeks to ban.

House Democrats have a bill patterned on the voluntary limit measure, but it seeks to preserve the role of political action committees, diminished under the Meehan-Shays bill. This bill, introduced by Representative Sam Farr of California, also retains the practice of "bundling" checks, in which a committee solicits checks for a candidate from individuals and sends them along even though the total exceeds the committee contribution limit of $5,000. Those provisions matter so much to particular clumps of House Democrats that they probably would block any legislation to defend them.

One plan calls for abolishing all limits on contributions.

Senate Republicans have shown no particular interest in any piece of legislation. One, Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, said "a sticking point will be requiring organized labor to operate only with voluntarily contributed money."

"I hope that won't be a killer provision for Democrats," he said. "It's only elementary fairness." Democrats disagree.

That issue is emblematic of the problem in changing campaign laws. Republicans strongly dislike labor's ability to use union dues to buy television advertisements attacking their candidates. But they have survived it, and probably their collective desire to outlaw the practice is weaker than the Democrats' will to resist.

Such divisiveness applies to most of the 57 measures introduced in the first three months of this Congress. Almost every one seems to have at least some provisions that provoke more opposition than support.

It has been 23 years since Congress undertook big change when Watergate led to the adoption of public financing of presidential campaigns, while, at House insistence, rejecting the same for Congress.

Mr. McCain, conceding that the fight was an uphill one, called the variety of bills promising.

"I view it, very frankly, as a hopeful sign," he said. "I don't think they would be introducing them if there weren't pressure."

The Republican senator is the sponsor, with a Democratic colleague, Russell Feingold of Wisconsin, of the most talked-about of the 57 varieties of campaign legislation filed so far, and more on the way now that the spring break for Congress is ending. McCain-Feingold has modest differences from the Meehan-Shays bill, mostly in being less tolerant of candidates' raising money in large contributions (more than $200).

One proposal that will be filed soon in the Senate is an honest-to-goodness public financing measure, supported by Democrats including Paul Wellstone of Minnesota and John Kerry of Massachusetts. They are working from a plan offered by Ellen Miller, a veteran campaign spending analyst.

Under the proposal, candidates who agree to limit their spending would get public money and cut-rate television time. Supporters argue that the public would ultimately support such an approach, though their ability to put that hope to a test is uncertain in a day when Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi, the majority leader, scoffs at public financing as "food stamps for politicians." Supporters also want to strengthen the Federal Election Commission, which Congress created and maintains as a toothless tiger.

Another idea comes from four scholars and a former journalist. Their approach concedes that Republicans will successfully resist limits and that public financing is somewhere over the horizon. So they concentrated on trying to encourage small contributions and prohibiting the use of soft money. They urge raising the limit on individual contributions to candidates for a campaign, unchanged since 1974, to $2,500 or $3,000 from $1,000.

One of the scholars, Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute, said: "The alternatives, from the aptly named Doolittle plan all the way over to McCain-Feingold, not to mention constitutional amendments and full public financing, are going nowhere. What we have is balanced, and it does not generate visceral opposition from either side."

The plan that he scorned comes from Representative John Doolittle, who proposes abolishing all existing limits on contributions. The California Republican argues that prompt disclosure is all the system needs.

Watergate for Sale

U.S. to Pay Estate $26 Million For Nixon's White House Records

By Ken Ringle and George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a proposed settlement that is another chapter in the tortuous history of the Watergate tapes, the U.S. government would pay the estate of former President Richard Nixon $26 million in compensation for his White House papers and records.

Under the tentative agreement, details of which were confirmed by government sources and those close to the Nixon family, the estate has agreed to turn over to the National Archives control of the privately run Nixon library in Yorba Linda, California.

All the materials seized by the government as Mr. Nixon attempted to spirit them from the White House following his resignation in 1974 are to be shipped to California as well.

The Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation would use part of the payment, reportedly about $8 million, to build a new facility to house the huge collection of more than 44 million items. The partly underground structure would be built to the archives' specifications on the nine-acre (3.6 hectare) Yorba Linda property. The Nixon collection is now held in the National Archives annex in College Park, Maryland.

A lawyer close to the Nixon family, R. Stan Mortenson, said he was "not in a position to confirm or not to confirm" any of the major points. He suggested there were inaccuracies, but declined to be more specific. The agreement leaves unchanged the complex network of rules and timetables governing and restricting the public's access to the materials.

The proposed settlement would bring the Nixon library, which opened in 1990 with the unique distinction of having no original presidential documents, in line with other presidential libraries around the country. Although all of them are run by the National Archives, they also usually function as image-polishing institutions for their presidents and bear the personal stamp of the chief executives whose collections they house.

That is precisely what disturbs critics of the plan, both in and out of government. They contend that public access to the materials would be diminished by the arrangement even as public funds are being spent to pay for them.

They point out that presidential libraries are heavily influenced by the desires of the former presidents and their families and devoted to enhancing their reputations. The "smoking gun" tape that forced Mr. Nixon's resignation, for instance, was heavily edited when it was played for visitors at the opening of the Nixon library in 1990.

"This is unconscionable," said Joan Hoff, a historian at the University of Indiana and a longtime student of Mr. Nixon's records. "If this goes through, I think you'll see a firestorm from the academic community." She said she wasn't against paying the Nixon estate for the records, but she strenuously opposed moving them to California.

Archivist of the United States John Carlin is said by officials familiar with the proposal to be in favor of it, arguing that it would open the door to a "new partnership" in place of contentious litigation.

Protesters in Pittsburgh Condemn Rally by Klan

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — About 50 members of the Ku Klux Klan and assorted other far-right groups staged an hour-long rally here, angering thousands of onlookers who screamed at them and occasionally threw stones.

In large measure, the rally in central Pittsburgh was peaceful. The Pittsburgh police chief, Robert McNeilly, said that four officers were hurt, including one who was hit in the eye with a rock, and that three people in the crowd were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

For the Klan members and their colleagues, many wearing white robes and some hoisting flags with swastikas, the appearance Saturday was an unqualified public relations coup even if their message was roundly repudiated: rarely have such groups had such a backdrop as a major northern American city.

At the end, one Klan member, Brad Thompson of Auburn, Indiana, thanked everybody, "even the protesters."

"You helped us exercise our First Amendment rights" to freedom of assembly and speech, Mr. Thompson said.

Despite the unusual setting, the ideas expressed by the Klansmen were as old as the Klan itself, as one speaker after another denigrated blacks, Jews and other minorities.

"The solution is white revolution," said a man introduced as Jeff Barry, a National Wizard.



Jerry Mosher/Reuters

FASTER — Residents of Granite Falls, Minnesota, sandbagging Sunday as the Minnesota River threatened.

POLITICAL NOTES

Gingrich Returning To Face New Test

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, returns to Washington this week after a diplomatic journey to China over the Easter holiday. What awaits him will be a stiffer test of his leadership than anything he encountered in Asia.

The coming months may well determine whether Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, survives as speaker. Battles over the budget and taxes and China's trade status provide the legislative challenges, while his still unresolved $300,000 penalty from the ethics inquiry that nearly toppled him earlier this year festers politically.

But he faces a far different dynamic than the one that existed at the height of his ethics investigation. Then, Mr. Gingrich's most vocal critics were Democrats. Today the unrest has spread to the Republican family and talk of succession has become a staple of cloakroom gossip.

"There's a ton of talk about life after Gingrich," one conservative House member said last week. "Before Chrisumas there was virtually no talk of life after Gingrich. Since then it has grown and now there is a significant amount of it." *(WP)*

Morris Sounds Off On His Former Boss

WASHINGTON — Dick Morris, no longer being paid to offer advice to President Bill Clinton, is still defending him without charge. But Mr. Morris's back-handed defense isn't one Mr. Clinton would want to pay for.

The independent counsel Kenneth Starr is investigating the role of senior White House officials in arranging nearly a half-million dollars worth of jobs for a longtime Clinton friend, Webster Hubbell, after he resigned as associate attorney general in 1994 and a few months before he went to prison for bilking his former law firm.

But Mr. Morris, himself a close Clinton associate for nearly 20 years, said he finds accusations that Mr. Clinton may have tried to arrange "hush money" for Mr. Hubbell to buy his silence with Whitewater investigators to be implausible.

"Clinton's mind-set is one of total denial," Morris said in an interview. "He is completely and totally convinced of his own innocence in his core" and thus lacking a motive for paying off Mr. Hubbell.

"His self-image would rebel against" paying hush money, Mr. Morris said. "He's too much into denial on one hand and too much of an ingrate on the other." *(WP)*

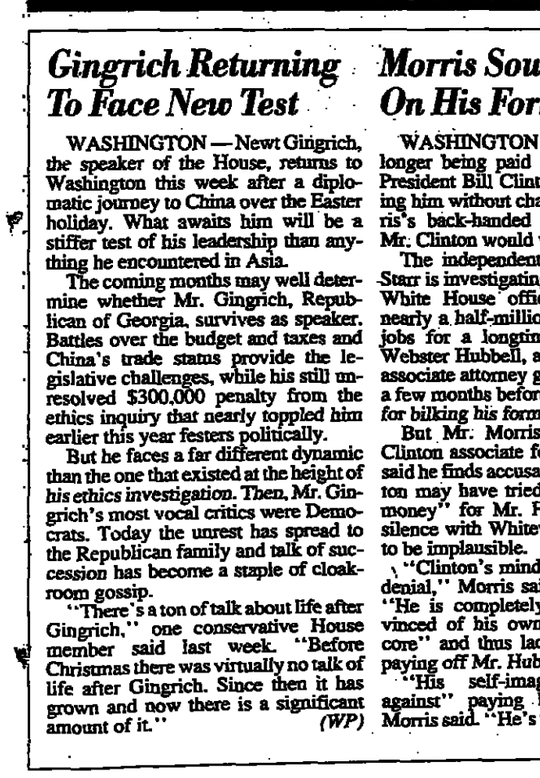
The War of the Wage

WASHINGTON — Last year, Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, called the increase in the $4.25 minimum hourly wage "the overarching issue of our time and the election."

But the Republican house majority leader, Richard Armey, declared, "study after study demonstrates" that hikes in the minimum wage shut out the neediest job seekers. The increase began Oct. 1. Last month's 5.2 percent unemployment rate was the lowest in five months. The new wage is apparently a boon to some working poor. But the wage increase has had little effect elsewhere. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Researchers at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, in a report concluding that America's public schools are slipping back into racial segregation: "In American race relations, the bridge from the 20th century may be leading back into the 19th. We may be deciding to bet the future of the country once more on separate but equal." *(AP)*



J. Conrad Williams/The Associated Press

BABY x 6 — Beverly and Rocco Boniello of Floral Park, New York, peeking at one of their sextuplets, born March 24. The Boniellos tried to keep the births secret until they were certain all the babies would live.

Away From Politics

• **Astronauts on the space shuttle Columbia** were ordered by NASA to return to Earth on Tuesday, 12 days earlier than planned, because of a weakening electric generator. It was only the third time in space shuttle history that a mission has been cut short by equipment problems. *(AP)*

• **Seeking a new civil trial** for O. J. Simpson, lawyers have filed legal papers arguing that Judge Hiroshi Fujisaki made errors that allowed hearsay and inadmissible evidence to taint the jury, which found the former football player liable in the deaths of his former wife and her friend. *(LAT)*

• **A Baptist minister has been convicted** of trying to kill his three children with fumes from the family car. A jury in Greensboro, North Carolina, took 25 minutes to find William Gartlan, 44, guilty of attempted murder. *(AP)*

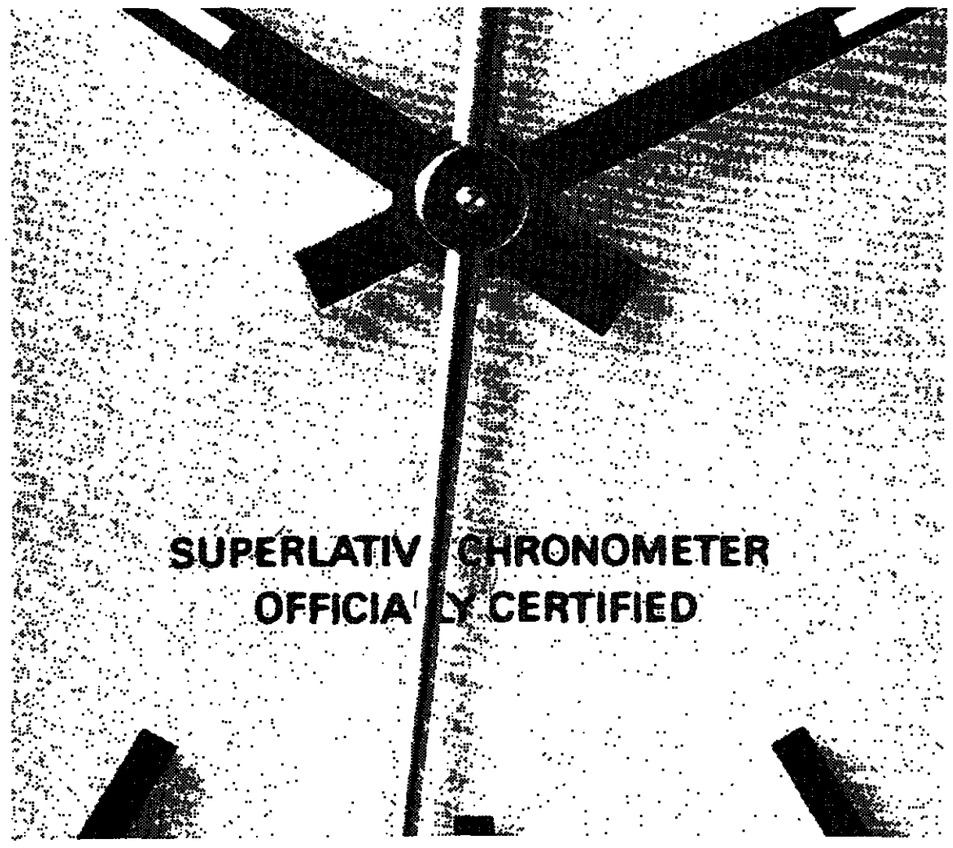
• **Seven inmates have been indicted** on charges of tricking the Internal Revenue Service into sending them income tax refunds while they were serving time at the District of Columbia prison in Lorton, Virginia. *(AP)*

• **A bus carrying 25 people** lost its brakes on a curve, skidded off the road and flipped on its side en route to the Grand Canyon. Five people were critically injured. *(AFP)*

• **A 7-year-old girl was killed** and a 3-year-old boy was shot in the neck while standing in line for ice cream in Franklin Park, a suburb west of Chicago. The police were not sure what had happened, but were investigating a vehicle found abandoned near the scene. "I think these kids were innocent victims that got caught by stray bullets," said the police chief, Ralph Iovenelli. *(AP)*

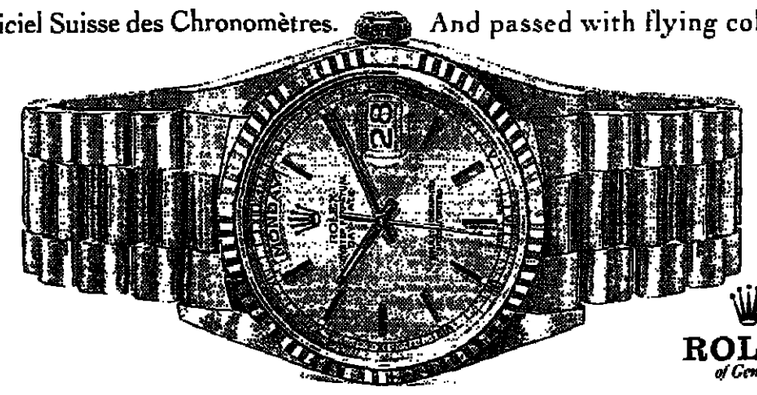
• **A 16-year-old girl** in Denver was sentenced to life without parole for shooting and killing a neighbor who was watching her for the weekend and would not allow her to go out with friends. *(AP)*

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Immigration Official Investigated in Smuggling Case

By William Branigin and Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The top U.S. immigration officer in Hong Kong has been relieved of his duties and his wife has been arrested on visa-fraud charges in a growing investigation into the highly lucrative smuggling of Chinese aliens to the United States.

The officer, James DeBates, a 21-year veteran of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the agency's acting officer-in-charge in Hong Kong, was detained for questioning last month by the British colony's anti-corruption police, but was quickly released because of his diplomatic status, U.S. officials said.

However, they said, his wife, Heddy DeBates, a U.S. citizen of Chinese origin, was taken into custody and is still being held by Hong Kong authorities, who have not officially announced the arrest.

The immigration service and the U.S. consulate in Hong Kong confirmed that Mr. DeBates, 45, was placed on administrative leave with pay about two weeks ago and is under investigation.

The episode marked the second time in less than nine months that a senior immigration agent has been implicated in corruption related to the smuggling of aliens, a multibillion-dollar business in which Chinese illegal migrants typically pay *$30,000 to $40,000 apiece to be* brought into the United States by land, sea or air.

In July, Jerry Wolf Stuchiner, 45, the immigration service's chief in Honduras and one of the agency's leading authorities on the smuggling of Chinese, was arrested by agents of Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption upon his arrival there.

Mr. Stuchiner had five blank Honduran passports that he allegedly planned to deliver to an alien-smuggling syndicate. He pleaded guilty to possession of false documents and was sentenced to three years and four months in prison. Now he is seeking a transfer to a U.S. prison, claiming that his life will be in danger if he remains in a Hong Kong jail after China takes over the colony July 1.

Chinese migrants typically pay $30,000 to $40,000 apiece to be smuggled into the United States.

Since Mr. DeBates was suspended and his wife arrested, the Justice Department, the immigration service and the Hong Kong consulate have maintained extraordinary secrecy on the matter, and details remain scarce.

According to an official with knowledge of the case, however, U.S. investigators found $20,000 in Mr. DeBates's office that he could not adequately explain. The money was hidden in two gun boxes that were used for shipping weapons, the official said. He said Mr. DeBates claimed that the stash represented money he had saved by being "frugal" in administering his office's budget.

Mr. DeBates subsequently left Hong Kong for the United States. The Justice Department said he remained in contact with authorities but refused to disclose his whereabouts. He could not be reached for comment.

An immigration-service official cautioned that Mr. DeBates's suspension and the investigation by the service's internal-audit division and the Justice Department's inspector general followed "automatically" from the arrest of Mrs. DeBates on visa-fraud charges and did not mean that Mr. DeBates was guilty of wrongdoing.

According to the immigration service's records, Mr. DeBates went to Hong Kong as assistant officer-in-charge in January 1991, accepting a "voluntary downgrade" from his previous post in Washington. He served for three years under Mr. Stuchiner, who headed the Hong Kong office from 1989 to 1994, then became acting officer-in-charge when his boss was transferred to Honduras.

The arrest of Mr. Stuchiner, a 19-year service veteran, set off a broad international investigation of official corruption related to Chinese alien-smuggling, which a government study found has been bringing up to 50,000 Chinese into the United States each year.



Kimimasa Mayama/Reuters

A woman protesting in Tokyo on Sunday against extending U.S. military leases on Okinawa. About 2,500 demonstrated on the eve of Mr. Cohen's visit.

U.S. Warns Seoul on Russian Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONOLULU — Defense Secretary William Cohen has urged South Korea not to buy Russian SA-12 anti-aircraft missiles, suggesting that they might accidentally threaten friendly U.S. jets in the confusion of any new Korean war.

Opening a weeklong trip that will take him to Japan and South Korea, Mr. Cohen warned in a news briefing that it would be a political and military mistake for Seoul to accept Russia's offer of SA-12s instead of buying U.S. Patriot air defense missiles.

"It would not play well in Congress at all," he said, adding that the missiles were not compatible with U.S. equipment.

"It would not be a good deal, I think, overall ultimately for our relationship. It's important that they stay with U.S. equipment," he said.

Mr. Cohen also said that he would travel to China this year to press closer military ties with Beijing, but added that 100,000 American troops would remain in the western Pacific and Asia for the foreseeable future.

But even if North and South Korea make peace and unite, he said, the United States would maintain a military presence on the peninsula, where it now stations 36,000 troops.

"We believe that it is important to maintain a significant presence for the purpose of promoting stability and we intend to remain in Korea if there is a reunification, into the indefinite future," Mr. Cohen said.

Regarding the missiles, Mr. Cohen and other U.S. officials voiced concern about the "inter-operability" of the SA-12, one of the world's most advanced air defense weapons, with U.S. F-15s and other military aircraft in South Korea to deter any new war with the North.

One senior defense official said privately that Russia was more than $1 billion in debt to Seoul and wanted to provide weapons as partial payment, but the Pentagon worried that the SA-12 did not include electronic safeguards that would prevent it from accidentally threatening U.S. jets.

He said Patriots, made by Raytheon Co., are carefully programmed to recognize friendly forces. The United States has some Patriot batteries in South Korea, but Seoul has not purchased Patriots for its own use.

Mr. Cohen arrives Monday in Tokyo just as Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is trying to win passage of a law to allow the U.S. military to stay on Okinawa after its leases expire. Public support for the U.S. presence in Japan has eroded since the rape of an Okinawa schoolgirl by three U.S. servicemen.

Mr. Cohen said to reporters traveling with him that he was "hopeful" the special law would pass. But an assault last week on a Japanese woman by a U.S. sailor in Yokosuka, underscored the delicacy of the U.S. position.

"Obviously any incident like this you take seriously," the secretary said. "It's under investigation now, but I believe our relationship with Japan really does transcend this particular incident."

An immediate worry is the situation in North Korea, which will be a prime subject of discussion in Mr. Cohen's talks in Tokyo and Seoul.

The prospect of famine because of crop failures in North Korea has accentuated U.S. efforts. Officials said there had been intensive consultations with Japan about how to respond to potential repercussions of a crisis in North Korea, including food problems and refugee flows. *(Reuters, AFP)*

BRIEFLY

Bus Bombing Kills 2 in Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India — A bomb planted by suspected Kashmiri militants exploded Sunday on a bus in the northern state of Punjab, killing two people and wounding 14, the police said.

Jarnail Singh Chahal, a senior Punjab police official, said the explosion took place in midmorning in Pathankot, a town 200 kilometers (120 miles) north of the Punjab state capital, Chandigarh, and near the state's northern border with Jammu and Kashmir state.

The Jammu and Kashmir public transport bus was at a bridge in Pathankot heading for Jammu when the device went off, he said. In addition to the two dead, four of the wounded were in serious condition. *(Reuters)*

Nonaligned Blueprint for UN

NEW DELHI — Officials of nonaligned nations, meeting Sunday before a conference of 74 foreign ministers, forged a draft accord Sunday on the possible restructuring of the United Nations.

The officials agreed in preliminary talks that if the Security Council is expanded, it should have 11 permanent members, instead of five. They also called for a curtailment in the use of veto powers and said any attempt to exclude nonaligned nations "from any expansion of the Security Council would be unacceptable."

The 15 foreign ministers who met Sunday said the conferees would also discuss the Middle East peace process. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, announced plans to attend the talks to rally opposition to new Jewish settlements in Palestinian areas. *(AFP)*

4,000 Vietnamese Face Return

WASHINGTON — As Hong Kong approaches its reversion to Chinese rule, about 4,000 of the 205,000 Vietnamese who fled to the British colony since 1975 face return to their homeland, the U.S. State Department said.

"The Hong Kong government expects to repatriate these individuals back to Viemam prior to the July 1 reversion of Hong Kong to China," said the department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

More than 140,000 of the 205,000 reaching Hong Kong were determined to be genuine refugees entitled to political asylum, rather than economic migrants, he said. They have been resettled outside Vietnam. About 64,500 were found not entitled to asylum, Mr. Burns said, and about 60,000 of them have returned to Vietnam, voluntarily or otherwise. *(AP)*

For the Record

Two earthquakes measuring 6.3 and 6.4 on the Richter scale hit the northwestern Chinese region of Xinjiang Uygur on Sunday, officials said, leaving at least 14 people injured. *(AFP)*



Bobby Yip/Reuters

HONG KONG COMMEMORATION — Activists waiting to lay wreaths for those killed during the 1989 pro-democracy movement in China.

Afghan Truce Aids Polio Drive

Agence France-Presse

KABUL — Rival factions in Afghanistan have declared a truce to allow a UN-led polio vaccination campaign to go ahead, aid officials said Sunday.

The surprise announcement came as the World Health Organization, Unicef, foreign aid agencies and the Afghan Public Health Ministry launched the six-day campaign targeting 3.6 million children.

"Judging by the seriousness of the crippling disease, I call upon all the countrymen to take their children to the vaccination centers so that they are not a burden on society," Abdul Sattar Paktis, the deputy minister of public health, said.

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BY SPAIN: Gastronomic Bounty of the North

CUISINE FROM MOUNTAIN, VALLEY AND SEA

Gourmet travelers will find a range of culinary offerings that mirrors the diversity of the landscapes in northern Spain.

Imposing mountains drop dramatically to craggy coastlines on the Atlantic in the north of Spain, where the countryside is almost permanently green.

In the west, bordered by Portugal in the south, is Galicia, a land of rocky coasts, pierced by *rias*, or estuaries. In western Galicia, the rias are broad and deep, but they become as narrow as Norwegian fjords on the northern coast.

East of Galicia are Asturias's Costa Verde, Cantabria's Costa Cantabrica and Basque Country's Costa Vasca.

As is true in many Spanish regions, people tend to identify themselves as Galician, Asturian, Cantabrian or Basque as much as Spanish.

Though the area has participated in the modernization and economic growth that Spain has experienced since it joined the European Union in 1986, regional traditions thrive, and the people continue to speak their own languages as well as Castilian Spanish.

Forming these regions' borders with central Spain is the Cordillera Cantabrica mountain range, which begins in southern Galicia, reaches its highest point (8,787 feet, or 2,678 meters) at Torre de Cerredo in the Picos de Europa, then descends toward Basque Country.

Between mountain and sea are fertile fields, kept green by abundant rain, moisture from the sea and a climate warmed by the ocean current from the southwest.

From the sea

Not surprisingly, seafood here is abundant, varied and delicious.

Fresh fish of all kinds – anchovies, sardines, sea bass, red mullet, bonito, tuna – are often served grilled. Cod and hake are common throughout the area, but each region has its own approach to preparing these fish.

In Asturias and the Basque Country, cider is used extensively to garnish and flavor fish, as in the Asturian classic *merluza* (hake) *a la sidra*. In the Basque recipe *bacalao al pil pil*, cod is cooked with olive oil and a light touch of garlic. Hake is married with a green sauce (which sometimes includes clams and *angulas*, baby eels) in the classic *merluza a la vasca*.

Somewhat more unusual is the expensive Basque delicacy *cococha* (*kokotxa* in Euskera, the Basque language) – the barbel, a part of a fish, usually hake, located near the throat.

The sea also offers *cigalas* (langoustines), *percebes* (goose barnacles), clams, mussels, squid, *bogavantes* (lobsters), a variety of crabs, scallops, oysters and octopus. From mountain streams come salmon and trout.

Oricius (sea urchins) are a delicacy, though it is rare to find them fresh, because they are in season only two months of the year.

Angulas, a very expensive treat, are served in salads, or *a la bilbaina* (Bilbao style), with garlic and hot peppers prepared in boiling olive oil.

A popular Galician dish is *pulpo a feira* - octopus for fiestas, cooked until tender and flavored with olive oil and paprika. Originally served in the streets during fiestas, the dish is now featured in restaurants and in bars.

Prized by the Basques and visitors alike is *changurro*, a dish made with spider crab.

Cow country

This is cow country as well, producing nearly all the fine beef served in Spain as well as a number of cheeses.

Asturias is a leader in cheese-making; a number of its villages produce *picones*, named for the Picos de Europa, or the Peaks of Europe. Cabrales, a blue cheese, is probably Asturias's best-known cheese. Grilled steaks are sometimes served dripping with Cabrales.

Galicia's cheeses, mostly made from cow's milk, are known throughout Spain for their rich and creamy consistency. The popular *Tetilla* (little breast) is named for the shape of the mold in which the cheese is made. Another favorite is the pear-shaped San Simón, smoked with orange rind.

Cantabrian cheeses include the blue cheese *queso de Tresviso* and a fresh cheese from the Liebana area called *quesucos lebaniegos*.

From Basque Country come Idiazábal and sheep's milk cheeses.

Regional specialties

Many Spaniards, although loyal to the cuisine of their own region, concede that the best cooks in Spain are from Basque Country. Good cooking has been a defining trait of the region's culture, and the Basques have elevated the art of cooking to a cult. Far from being the exclusive domain of high society, excellent food is prized in all strata of society.

Proponents of *nueva cocina vasca*, modern Basque cooking, find their inspiration in the traditional cooking of inland villages or small ports on the sea. There is an old tradition of cooking groups (traditionally made up entirely of men, but some are now open to women, too) who meet to discuss cuisine and trade culinary secrets.

One of Galicia's best-known dishes is *empanada gallega* (Galician pie), a hearty pastry filled with whatever appeals to the cook: chicken, veal, rabbit, pork, anchovies, sardines, eel, tuna, mussels or clams. Prized throughout Spain are *caldo gallego* (a thick Galician soup), consisting of pork or another meat, and potatoes, beans and vegetables; and *lacón con grelos*, foreleg of pork cooked with strong-flavored *grelos*, the local version of turnip greens. *Tarta de Santiago*, a Galician almond cake, can be found in restaurants across Spain.

After dinner or in celebration of traditional holidays and other special occasions, Galicians gather round a bowl to share *queimada*, a flambéed concoction of *orujo* (an eau-de-vie), coffee beans, sugar and lemon.

Asturias's most famous dish is perhaps *fabada asturiana*, stew made with *fabes* (dried beans), pork, chorizo and *morcilla* (blood sausage). Modern versions often substitute seafood, such as clams or crab, for the pork and sausages.

In Cantabria, look for hearty stews made with sausage and other pork products: *Cocido montañes*, from Santander, is made with beans; *cocido lebaniego*, from Liebana, with chickpeas.

Cantabrian sweets include *sobaos* and *quesada*, biscuits made with milk and butter, and *tocino de cielo*, a soft egg-yolk-and-sugar candy.

Wine and cider

Throughout Spain, travelers can sample many regional dishes in small servings, or *tapas*, in a neighborhood bar.

To wash them down, try the white wines and ciders of the region.

From Basque Country comes Txakoli, and from Galicia, Albariño, both dry, fruity and somewhat acidic whites.

The classification of the Rias Baixas as a *denominación de origen* in 1988 helped attract attention to Albariño, the wine made there. Previously drunk nearly exclusively in Galicia, the wine is now popular throughout Spain and gaining a reputation abroad as well.

Albariño is somewhat similar to Riesling, and according to one story, Albariño grapes were originally brought to Spain from Germany by Cistercian monks on a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. In another version the process is reversed – the pilgrims took the wine home with them after visiting the shrine of Saint James.

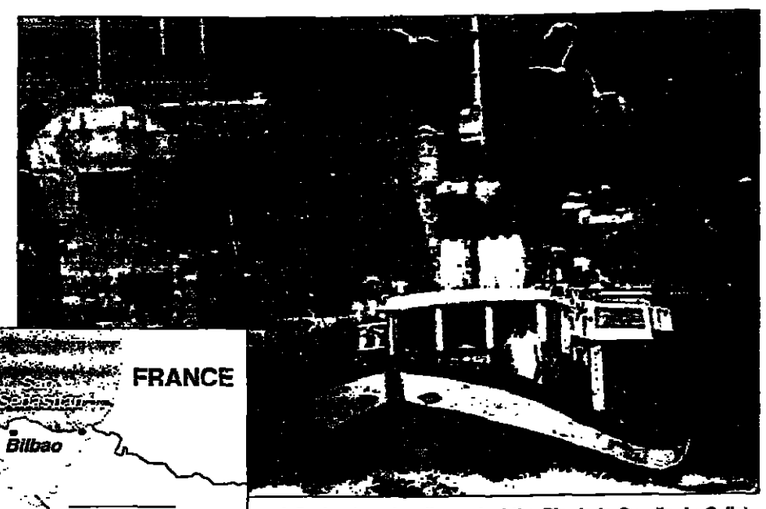
The province of Alava – part of Spain's most famous wine-producing region, the Rioja – is located in Basque Country.

The red wine Rioja Alavesa is light and fruity when drunk young (*del año*), although the Reserva and Gran Reserva are aged in oak and can be stored in a cellar to mature.

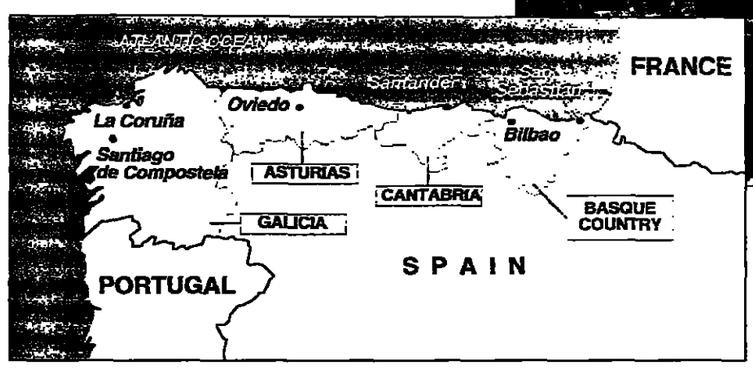
Asturian cider is made from tasty, acidic apples, pressed and allowed to ferment to reach an alcohol content of 4 to 6 percent. Watch the Asturians to learn the proper way to serve it – the bottle is held at arm's length above the glass. It goes well with fish, seafood, blue cheese (especially Cabrales), omelets, sausage and ham.

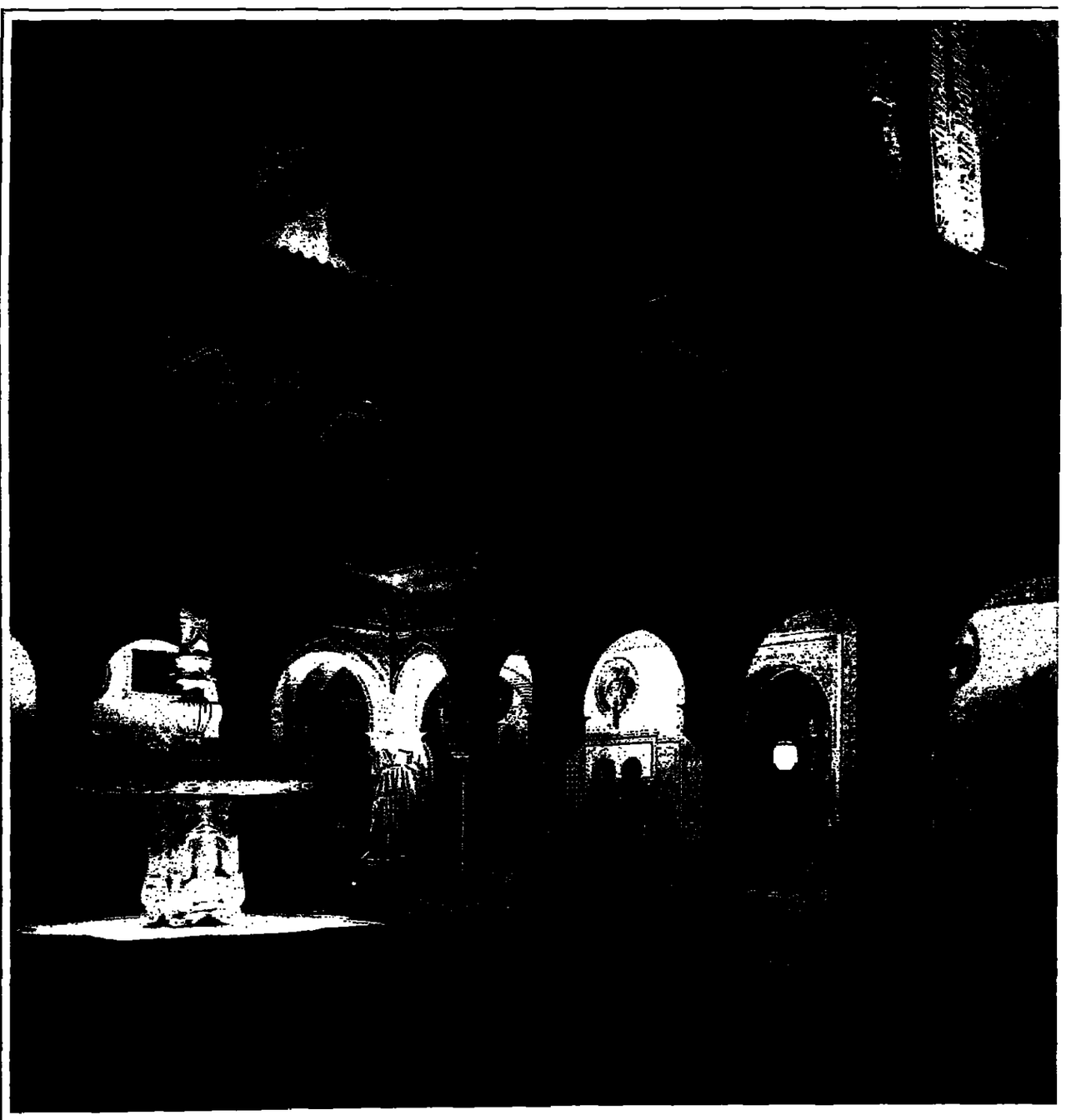
Basque cider, foamier and more acidic, can be sampled in the *sidreria*, or cider bars, found throughout the region.

A Basque meal is usually finished off with a glass of *pacharin*, a liqueur made from a fruit called *endrina*, or blackthorn plum. ●



A fishing boat heading out of the Ria de la Coruña, in Galicia. In the background is the San Antón castle, which houses an archaeological museum.





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Win a week for two in Spain !

Simply find the answers to these two questions relating to the text on this page:

1. What is the main ingredient of fabada,a famous Asturian dish?

2. In which region of Spain is the dry white wine Txakoli produced?

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SPAIN BREAK

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The capital of Andalusia is arguably the most beautiful city in Spain. Its hidden delights and unique character are joys shared by its people and its visitors.

ESPAÑA

EUROPE

Turkey's Ciller Sees Her Political Capital Vanish

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — When Tansu Ciller became prime minister of Turkey in 1993, millions of Turks joined Western leaders in rejoicing.

She seemed the ideal figure to lead her country toward the next century: an English-speaking economist, a woman in a Muslim country, and a dedicated secularist in a region where fundamentalism was making steady gains.

Much has changed in four years. Today, Mrs. Ciller is foreign minister and a leading member of a coalition government headed by a Muslim-based party. Many Turkish political leaders accuse her of forging the alliance to shield herself from inquiries into her personal finances.

"They haven't formed a government partnership but a partnership in crime," asserted Mesut Yilmaz, the main opposition leader. Mr. Yilmaz was prime minister in a short-lived coalition with Mrs. Ciller that fell apart last spring after he indicated he would support an investigation of the charges against her.

Parliamentary investigators, leading political figures, and Turkish newspapers have been examining how Mrs. Ciller and her husband, Ozer Ciller, became multimillionaires. They have raised questions about her statement that she inherited more than $1 million in cash and gold from her mother, a woman whose former neighbors have described as a penniless pensioner.

Mrs. Ciller's critics have also examined the purchase of $1.5 million in properties in New Hampshire by an American company headed by her husband. They assert that Mr. and Mrs. Ciller enriched themselves through illicit use of government funds in her years as prime minister from 1993 to 1996.

Some opposition figures have even suggested that Mrs. Ciller once held American citizenship, which if true could complicate her political position here. They have sued in federal court in New York to obtain her passport records.

Mrs. Ciller has denied any wrongdoing. Tim Platt, her New Hampshire lawyer, said she has never held an American passport or been an American citizen. Mr. Platt also said that her investments in the United States comply fully with American law.

Some aspects of Mrs. Ciller's rise to the status of a multimillionaire, however, remain unclear. She has said, for example, that some of her wealth stems from wise investment of the $1.1 million inheritance from her mother, who died in 1995.

But neighbors of Muazzez Ciller said last week that she had lived near poverty in a shabby Istanbul apartment, and doubted that she could have left such a substantial sum.

Questions about the finances of Mrs. Ciller were of little interest outside Turkey until June, when she astonished many world leaders by agreeing to join in a coalition government with the Islamic-oriented Welfare Party. Until then, she had bitterly attacked Welfare, calling it a fundamentalist threat and vowing never to cooperate with it.

Under the coalition agreement, the Welfare Party leader, Necmettin Erbakan, became prime minister and Mrs. Ciller became deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

After the alliance was sealed, Mr. Erbakan's supporters in Parliament helped Mrs. Ciller defeat a series of proposals, some of which they themselves had filed while in opposition, that would have referred questions about her wealth to the Supreme Court.

This has led critics to assert that a deal has been struck under which Mrs. Ciller keeps the Welfare Party in power and, in exchange, it protects her against judicial investigation.

Charges of corruption and abuse of power began to swirl around Mrs. Ciller as she ended her term as prime minister. In recent months, the charges have become a major topic of public discussion. This year, Mrs. Ciller has faced a series of parliamentary votes on charges that she illicitly diverted funds from several government-owned companies, including an electric utility, an auto manufacturer, and a hotel chain.

Mrs. Ciller agreed to an interview in February to discuss the charges against her, but canceled it moments after Parliament voted, 270-263, not to send charges against her to the Supreme Court. Afterward, her office provided a statement that said:

"The parliamentary commission conducted an extensive inquiry into Mrs. Ciller's finances, releasing publicly numerous confidential tax returns and financial documents which she provided voluntarily. The commission issued a report of over 300 pages and cleared her of any improprieties. The Parliament has confirmed that finding and the matter is now closed."

Under Turkish law, Parliament cannot reopen any investigation within one year after it has been closed.

Rome Tries to Save Face Over Mission to Tirana

Reuters

ROME — Italy's ruling center-left alliance Sunday sought to salvage its credibility and mend potentially fatal rifts in its ranks over plans to lead a multinational security force into Albania.

At the center of the dispute is Fausto Bertinotti, whose far-left Refounded Communist Party refuses to support the mission and shows little willingness to compromise.

Mr. Bertinotti said his opposition to the mission remained unchanged, saying talk of a supplementary tax on Italians to pay for it was the "last straw."

Although the Refounded Communist Party is outside the government, Prime Minister Romano Prodi relies on its support for a parliamentary majority.

He has summoned parliamentary party leaders of his alliance to a meeting Monday before two votes this week to try to repair the worst threat to the survival of his 11-month government.

Speaking to reporters in the northern city of Bologna, Mr. Prodi sought to pacify dissenters by stressing that the UN-approved mission was a humanitarian rather than a military intervention.

That appeared to be enough for the Greens Party, a member of Mr. Prodi's wobbly alliance, who has demanded guarantees about the scope of the mission before giving its full support.

Mr. Prodi is in no immediate danger in the votes Tuesday and Wednesday because the center-right opposition has given its backing to the mission.

But even government officials said that Italy's credibility was on the line as it prepares to lead its first multinational mission in postwar history.

The force, which will number up to 6,000 and assist international relief efforts after weeks of armed anarchy in Albania, is to start deployment next Monday.

"I'm not hiding the fact that the situation is very difficult and delicate because it involves Italy's credibility," Enrico Micheli, a cabinet undersecretary, told the newspaper Corriere della Sera.

Although Mr. Prodi has said his government will not fall over the issue, center-right critics warned that the disintegration of the alliance meant it was now a lame duck and an embarrassment.

Nonetheless, experts say Mr. Prodi knows Italy has to pull off the Albania mission to be taken seriously in Europe.

Coalition members, already frustrated by the Refounded Communists' refusal to countenance welfare spending cuts in Mr. Prodi's drive to be ready for European monetary union, criticized Mr. Bertinotti for his party's stance.

Political Tensions Rise In Albania as 6 Die

The Associated Press

TIRANA, Albania — Six people died in Albania's violent southern region, while political tensions ruled the north Sunday after a police chief blamed the Interior Ministry for a grenade attack on the motorcade of Prime Minister Bashkim Fino.

Three people were killed in the southern port of Vlore, including a woman shot dead by a man after she turned down his request to marry her daughter, hospital officials said.

Two people died in Fier, after they were badly burned on Wednesday when gas they had tried to steal from a service station exploded, a reporter said. Another person died in Berat, the official news agency ATA reported.

The agency also said a municipal office in Gjirokaster where land ownership records were kept was set fire to.

More than 200 people have died and at least 700 have been hurt since the rebellion began, and more than 13,000 Albanians have fled to Italy.

With most of the country in chaos after popular disaffection over failed investment schemes turned into anarchy, a caretaker government is trying to ease tensions and unite the country, which is divided into northern supporters of President Sali Berisha and the southern insurgents. He is widely blamed for the collapse of the pyramid schemes.

The attack Saturday on Mr. Fino's convoy showed how hard it will be to restore political order.

Mr. Fino's motorcade was ambushed at Bushat, 100 kilometers (63 miles) north of Tirana and just short of Shkoder, his destination.

Gunmen hurled two hand grenades near his motorcade to prevent him and cabinet members from visiting the city, a stronghold of his rival Mr. Berisha.

Shkoder's police chief, Martin Gjoni, said Sunday that the Interior Ministry had misinformed him about how the prime minister was arriving.

"We were not asked by the Interior Ministry to provide security for the road," Mr. Gjoni said. "The deputy minister told us the premier was coming on a helicopter."

BRIEFLY

Major Is Hailed by Thatcher As Sole Fortress Against Europe

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher, a former prime minister, Sunday backed her successor, John Major, as the only candidate who would not give in to European Union bureaucrats in Brussels if elected in Britain's May 1 general elections.

Mrs. Thatcher told Conservative Party candidates in London that a victory by the opposition Labour Party would also see the return of the trade union power she fought to suppress.

Mrs. Thatcher, prime minister from 1979 to 1990, said that Labour's support for the European Union Social Chapter, which backs a minimum wage, would see the return of socialism to Britain, if Labour wins the May 1 elections as expected.

"The Social Chapter is a way of imposing the socialist model on this country," she said. "If there isn't socialism through the front door, it will come through the back door." *(AFP)*

Spanish Ex-Minister Faces Trial

MADRID — A Supreme Court special prosecutor ruled that an indicted former interior minister must stand trial on charges of kidnapping and association with an armed group linked to the killings of suspected Basque separatists.

The former minister, Jose Barrionuevo, was indicted last year and is the highest-ranking figure charged in the "dirty war" that killed 27 suspected Basque terrorists from 1983 to 1987, when the Socialist Party leader, Felipe Gonzalez, was prime minister.

The Supreme Court did not immediately set a trial date. The case, in which 14 other former officials are co-defendants, is the most prominent of four "dirty war" cases moving toward trial.

The Supreme Court last November cleared Mr. Gonzalez, now the opposition leader in Parliament, of "dirty war" involvement. But he could be summoned as a witness in Mr. Barrionuevo's case. *(NYT)*

Dutch Police Block Protesters

THE HAGUE — Policemen in The Hague manned checkpoints around the city Sunday to prevent people from heading to a banned demonstration in the Turkish quarter.

Policemen said they had turned away 16 cars seeking to enter The Hague after Mayor Wim Deetman imposed emergency regulations Saturday to head off possible weekend disturbances by Turkish immigrants planning to demonstrate against racist attacks.

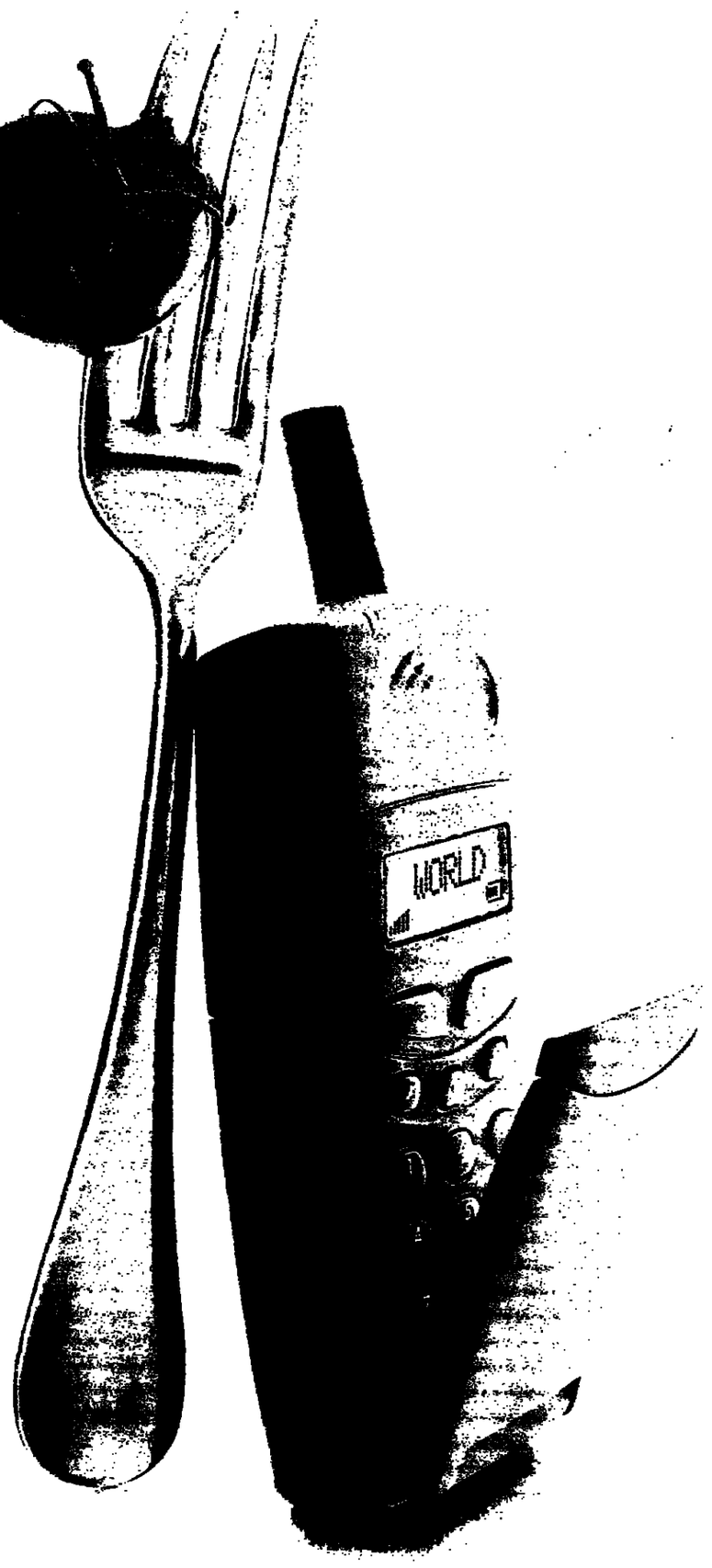
The demonstration was called to protest the March 26 death of six members of a Turkish family in a suspected arson attack.

City officials said the measure was necessary because of tensions in the Turkish community after the deaths of five children and their mother. *(AFP)*

For the Record

A passenger and freight train collided in Luxembourg on Sunday, killing one person and injuring 29, 7 of them seriously. *(Reuters)*

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ERICSSON

INTERNATIONAL

5 Years After 'Self-Coup,' President Still Runs Peru His Way

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

LIMA — Five years ago, President Alberto Fujimori stunned Peru when he disbanded Congress and the courts to seize sweeping powers that he said were needed to end corruption and terrorism that were rampant in the country.

While the rest of Latin America was abandoning military dictatorships, Mr. Fujimori deployed tanks and troops outside the Congress and the Palace of Justice, suspended the constitution, and imposed harsh measures to combat terrorism and revive the faltering economy.

Today, despite the hostage crisis at the Japanese ambassador's residence here, Peru is undeniably a safer, more economically viable country. Many Peruvians say they believe those successes are the direct results of Mr. Fujimori's *autogolpe*, or "self-coup."

But while Mr. Fujimori was overwhelmingly voted to a second term in 1995, many of his authoritarian policies remain in place. The police have broad powers to arrest anyone they suspect of terrorism. People accused of terrorism are tried in military courts where there is no due process.

Many political experts say Peru is less democratic today than it was before Mr. Fujimori assumed emergency powers on April 5, 1992.

"Democracy before the coup was very weak in Peru, but five years later I am convinced it's even weaker," said Carlos Basombrio, director of the Legal Defense Institute, a leading human rights group.

"The legacy of Mr. Fujimori's coup," he said, "is that the Peruvian Army now has more autonomy than any military in Latin America, the judiciary is less independent and has more Draconian laws on the books, and there is no real political party system to speak of."

Many leading politicians and scholars here and abroad say that Mr. Fujimori could have accomplished his goals without abolishing constitutional rule and that by doing so he made Peru a country where power is heavily concentrated in the executive branch.

They cite the lack of civilian control over Peru's military, which Mr. Fujimori has repeatedly absolved of widespread human rights abuses committed during its crackdown on leftist rebels, and Peru's judicial system, which under Mr. Fujimori's control has convicted hundreds of Peruvians of terrorist acts and sentenced them to long jail terms.

"The way Mr. Fujimori sees the world is: 'We will do it my way or we won't do it at all,'" said David Scott Palmer, who teaches Latin American politics at Boston University. "Compromise and negotiation are not part of Mr. Fujimori's calculation, and whether it comes to democracy or negotiating an end to the hostage takeover, his reactions are part of the same continuum that began with the imposing of martial law in 1992."

Indeed, some foreign diplomats and relatives of hostages who are being held by Marxist guerrillas here have expressed concern that Mr. Fujimori's autocratic style has been a major stumbling block in resolving the crisis, now nearly four months old.

Recently, mediators between the Peruvian government and guerrillas reached the outline of a tentative agreement to end the standoff, by which the rebels would give up their captives and leave Peru in exchange for a chance at early parole for some of their jailed comrades. But as the details of the pact were being worked out, Mr. Fujimori backed away from it. Diplomats familiar with the talks said he had become concerned that he would appear to have given in to a major rebel demand — freedom for their jailed colleagues.

Mr. Fujimori has said that his actions in 1992 were the only way to save the country. He said Congress and the courts had refused to endorse reforms needed to fight terrorism.

Martha Chavez, a congresswoman who is in Mr. Fujimori's party, said that declaring martial law was the president's only feasible option five years ago because Congress was gridlocked and would have taken too long to approve the needed measures.

"What Mr. Fujimori did five years ago was valiant, brave, and absolutely necessary to save Peru," she said. "Have we forgotten so quickly what life was like during that time? Bombs were exploding all around us."

Opinion polls have shown that most Peruvians approved of Mr. Fujimori's dissolving of Congress and the courts, which were seen as corrupt. The president's popularity skyrocketed after the capture in 1992 of Abimael Guzman Reynoso, leader of the Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla group, and the subsequent capture of 30 other leaders.

BRIEFLY

4 Germans Freed By Force in Yemen

SAN'A, Yemen — Yemeni security forces on Sunday secured the release of four German hostages after firing artillery shells near their abductors' hideout and arrested the kidnappers, a senior security official said Sunday.

The official said security forces who had been besieging the hideout in the Mehjezah area of Marib province in eastern Yemen fired a few artillery shells, forcing some of the kidnappers to flee.

The four Germans, two men and two women, were taken to the police headquarters in Marib and then to a hotel in the city. They were abducted March 27. *(Reuters)*

UN Accuses Iraq

BAGHDAD — The chief United Nations weapons inspector says there has been a "serious deterioration" in Iraqi cooperation with arms monitors, and he accused Baghdad of blocking inspectors from carrying out their mission.

In one incident, Iraqi officials gave false directions to UN monitors trying to find a suspicious container they spotted during a helicopter overflight, Rolf Ekeus said Saturday. *(AP)*

Haitians Voting

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haitians voted Sunday in Senate and local elections against a background of discontent with President Rene Preval's government. Analysts expected a low turnout.

The elections are the fifth since parliamentary elections in June 1995, held after a U.S.-led military intervention ousted a military regime and restored former President Jean Bertrand Aristide to power in October 1994.

At stake are nine seats in the Senate, two parliamentary seats, 133 town delegations and 565 district assemblies. *(Reuters)*

U.S. Revokes Visas

BOGOTA — The United States announced that it had stripped 257 Colombians, including two jailed Cali cartel bosses, Gilberto and Miguel Rodriguez, and several dozen close relatives, of U.S visas for their involvement in drug trafficking.

The affected Colombians, three-quarters of them from Cali, lost their visas on March 21 after being classified as "specially designated narcotraffickers," the U.S. Embassy said. *(AP)*

Mobutu's Newest Woe: Cash Crunch

After Using State Treasury as His Own, Zairian Looks Short on Funds

By James Rupert and David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

President Mobutu Sese Seko, who for years has been widely regarded as one of the world's most corrupt and wealthy men, appears to have run out of cash, according to diplomats and Zairian sources.

After 31 years of treating Zaire's state treasury as his personal bank account, Marshal Mobutu is watching his rule crumble.

He retains a constellation of real estate properties worth tens of millions of dollars, and scholars, diplomats and Zairian journalists who have investigated him say he has other assets secreted overseas. But in recent months, the sources said, Marshal Mobutu has had trouble scraping up cash even for what have become his basic tasks of survival, such as fighting off the rebel army that has seized eastern Zaire or keeping his personal airliner maintained and fueled to fly him back and forth to Europe for cancer treatments.

U.S. and European sources said Marshal Mobutu apparently had spent approximately $50 million for his military campaign, buying weapons and renting mercenaries in a failed attempt to defeat the rebels who now hold roughly a quarter of the country.

The president took roughly half that amount from funds that his government had committed for elections this summer, according to a U.S. official in Washington and a European diplomat in Kinshasa. Zairian election officials confirmed that the money was missing.

A more personal sign of Marshal Mobutu's cash crunch is that when he "simply wants to move somewhere, he has to go searching for the money to maintain his plane and buy jet fuel," a Western diplomat in Kinshasa said. Since last summer, the president has flown repeatedly to Switzerland and France for treatment of prostate cancer.

After Marshal Mobutu traveled to France on Feb. 21 for more convalescence, his plane was flown to London for maintenance work. It was grounded there, the diplomat said, "for a long time because he had no money to pay."

In an apparent effort to raise cash, Marshal Mobutu has put some of his properties in Europe up for sale, State Department sources in Washington said.

Foreign donors last year promised to contribute more than $100 million for elections to help stabilize Zaire, on the condition that Kinshasa give as well. By the end of 1996, Zaire was to have put $50 million into a United Nations trust fund for the elections, but so far has provided less than $3 million, according to Tshilengi wa Kabamba, vice president of the Zairian election commission.

A Zairian Defense Ministry official said that the ministry had been given "several tens of millions of dollars" from elsewhere in the government budget to fight the war but that he did not know from which agencies.

The sums that Marshal Mobutu has been scrambling for are tiny compared with what he reportedly raked in before. A 1993 article in a British journal by Steve Askin and Carole Collins cited World Bank documents that estimated that he skimmed $150 million to $400 million a year from Zaire's copper and cobalt exports throughout the 1980s. That income, the researchers wrote, was only "the most lucrative pillar of Mobutu's system."

Marshal Mobutu also routinely helped himself to funds from the Zairian treasury, according to a 1982 International Monetary Fund report cited in the article. "The president's bureau makes no distinction between state expenditure and personal expenditure," a fund official, Erwin Blumenthal, wrote in the report.

In 1981, the U.S. government saw partial bank records of Marshal Mobutu's that showed roughly a billion dollars in liquid assets in Europe, said Robert Oakley, a former U.S. ambassador to Zaire. After the death of a Mobutu financial front man, known as Uncle Litho Maboti, Mr. Maboti's son showed the records to a U.S. lawyer as part of a legal effort to get money that had been held in his father's name, Mr. Oakley said.

But more than 15 years after that glimpse, the size of Marshal Mobutu's fortune is much disputed, and the arguments will likely become more pointed as Zairian opponents try to seize his money. Angulu Mabengi, a spokesman in Europe for the rebel alliance headed by Laurent Kabila, told BBC Radio last month that the rebels had asked Swiss authorities to freeze the marshal's assets, saying, "According to our information, these — in Switzerland alone — amount to 4 or 5 billion American dollars."

Several sources said the president's fortune never was as vast as the rebels claim because he doled out much of his money to relatives, friends and clients.

"He had to do this to keep his position," a Western diplomat said.

The president also may find himself short on cash because of his own reported lack of financial sophistication.

"He couldn't balance a checkbook," a Zairian executive said. "His idea of banking was to pick up the phone and call a top aide and say, 'Send over 2 million.'"



Danilo Krstanovic/Reuters

Otto von Habsburg placing flowers at the monument in Sarajevo where his great uncle, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated in 1914.

TREK: *Death and Disease Stalk Rwandan Refugees in Zaire*

Continued from Page 1

through the forest from Kisangani, the regional capital, to Ubundu, 72 miles (115 kilometers) away.

[UN refugee officials on Sunday began organizing an airlift of the stranded refugees after the leader of Zaire's advancing rebels gave permission for flights, Reuters reported. Agreement on the refugee airlift was announced Saturday in the rebel-held city of Kisangani by Aldo Ajello, a special envoy from the European Union, and Emmanuel Kamenze, an official in the rebel leader Laurent Kabila's Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire.]

[The rebels had insisted before that the refugees be repatriated by roads that were virtually impassable.]

Most of the refugees are gathered in two groups in villages 15 miles and 26 miles south of the city. They are succumbing to malaria, dysentery and other diseases at a rate three times what would be normal, officials say.

Farther south toward Ubundu, smaller groups of refugees are straggling northward, many in even more dire condition, aid workers said. Bodies and new graves line the road, silently marking their disastrous retreat.

Since November, when they abandoned UN camps near the border with Rwanda because of fighting, the refugees have walked more than 300 miles through dense jungles, fleeing Zaire's Tutsi-led rebels.

Time after time, they set up camps in the jungle, only to flee again in a few days when the rebels approached, herding them away with mortars and grenades.

Three weeks ago, in desperation, about 100,000 refugees crossed the Congo River on rafts and in canoes, people in the camps said. Some sold their last belongings for a place in a boat. Others chanced the crossing on bamboo rafts. Hundreds drowned.

Now the surviving refugees in the two largest camps are in political limbo. The Hutu political leaders who led them here have abandoned them, trekking farther west into the forest along with what is left of the Hutu militias and former Rwandan army.

Since the weekend, aid workers have been allowed into the camps to distribute medicine and tons of food. Soup kitchens and medical clinics have been set up, and water purification stations are being erected along creeks near the camps.

"We know how to tackle these problems," said Filippo Grandi, the coordinator of the UN refugee agency in eastern Zaire.

From the start, the war in Zaire has been entwined with the ethnic conflict between Hutu and Tutsi in neighboring Rwanda. The rebel alliance, led by Mr. Kabila, says it is fighting primarily to oust Zaire's longtime dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko.

The core of the rebel force is made up of ethnic Tutsi from Zaire, many of whom fought in the Rwandan civil war. On the other side, the former Rwandan Hutu soldiers and militiamen among the refugees played a major role in the 1994 mass killings in Rwanda, in which at least 500,000 Tutsi and Hutu moderates were slain.

■ Kabila Objects to U.S.

Mr. Kabila, the rebel leader, objected Sunday to the presence of U.S. troops at Zaire's border, calling them a threat to the country's integrity, The Associated Press reported from Goma.

"They could move in at any time — they don't recognize the sovereignty of our people," Mr. Kabila said at his headquarters in eastern Zaire.

"For us, it is a threat to our territorial integrity," said Mr. Kabila, whose campaign to oust Marshall Mobutu has won control of the eastern third of Zaire since September. Mr. Kabila said there should be no international intervention in Zaire.

BOSNIA: *Karadzic Still a Power There*

Continued from Page 1

people struggle to survive. We expect the Serbian enclave to collapse, which is what it deserves."

Mr. Karadzic and senior members of the police and Serbian Democratic Party have long used the conflict in Bosnia to make money. In 1993, Mr. Karadzic started a company called Centrex, which, with the protection of the police and the party, secured exclusive rights to import and sell a variety of goods in territory controlled by the Bosnian Serbs, senior Bosnian Serb officials say.

In 1996, he formed, along with the Ministry of the Interior in Serbian-held Bosnia, a second company, Selkt-Impex, which maintains an office in Cyprus under a different name. It also handles some imports, but was set up expressly to supplement the salaries of the Bosnian Serb police, whose basic wages are still paid by the Serbian-dominated government of Yugoslavia, these officials said.

"The bonuses paid to the Bosnian Serb police, all of whom work directly for Mr. Karadzic, come from the profits made by these two companies," a senior Bosnian Serb official said. "We have documents from the companies, and neither list the name of the owners. But we know Karadzic and Krajisnik run them. The police effectively block any other companies from doing business in Serb-held Bosnia. It's a big protection racket."

Mrs. Plavsic has privately protested to Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Krajisnik and has threatened to make the deals public, those close to her say, but out of fear for her personal safety has not done so. Her statements in her recent interview were her strongest public condemnation of these commercial arrangements, but she stopped short of attacking the two men by name.

But because of her opposition, Mrs. Plavsic has effectively been isolated from public life and has little authority in the enclave she supposedly heads.

It is unclear where the Bosnian Serb military, now largely gutted and impotent, stands in the dispute.

Mr. Karadzic is wanted on two counts of genocide by the international war crimes tribunal at The Hague, and the NATO-led peacekeeping force says it will arrest him if its troops can find him. But he reports almost every day to the Famos factory in the mountain town of Pale, where he has his office, his presence easily given away by the bodyguards who secure any building he frequents. And he recently was chairman of a meeting of the ruling party, Bosnian Serb officials said.

EXTREME: *Microbe Revelations*

Continued from Page 1

derstanding that living things can exist in such variety, under such extreme conditions, on this planet greatly enhances the likelihood that there is or was life of a similar kind on other worlds where similar conditions may exist — such as Mars and Jupiter's moon Europa.

"When I studied my biology in school, I was told the only reason we have life on Earth is because we have this perfect set of conditions — water and everything," said Chris Fox of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's VENTS program to study deep-sea volcanic activity. "What we're finding here is that you can grow bugs in magma, just about." Magma is molten rock from the guts of the planet.

While the latter remains to be shown, scientists have found very primitive organisms living in rock in the Earth's crust, two miles (three kilometers) deep in oil wells, in desiccating salt marshes. Discoveries flowing from many different scientific fields attest that life is remarkably hardy, that given certain minimum requirements — liquid water, energy and nutrients — it can develop with amazing ease and speed.

"A number of things that have happened almost explosively in the last decade," according to a White House science adviser, John Gibbons, "are coming together to say that our notion of life as rare may be the reverse."

That explosion of insight includes:

- An improved understanding of the incredible diversity of microbial life on Earth. Most notably, the recent identification of a whole new category of life. A feat of genetic sequencing showed that weird microbes known as "archaea" represent a third domain on the evolutionary "tree of life." (The others are bacteria, on one branch, and plants, animals and fungi on the other.)
- Findings that life appeared on Earth much earlier and in more variety than was previously known — as long as 3.8 billion years ago.
- The determination that many of these life forms can survive in conditions previously defined as sterile: extremes of temperature, pressure, acidity, alkalinity or salinity. Some microorganisms thrive in high levels of heavy metals, organic solvents or other substances that are toxic to most forms of life.
- The discovery that, during volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor, vast outpourings of microbial matter are spewed up from inside the Earth's rocky crust. These waters reach well over 600 degrees Fahrenheit (315 degrees centigrade).
- Accumulating evidence from NASA's spacecraft Galileo that Europa, a moon of Jupiter, may have an ocean of liquid water beneath its icy surface, with the nutrients and heat source required to support life.

ZEAL: *President Clinton's Anti-Vice Crusades*

Continued from Page 1

through the omnibus Telecommunications Reform Act, signed in February 1996 — despite the protests of a dwindling band of liberals.

And after California and Arizona voters last November approved local ballot initiatives declaring marijuana legal if used for medical purposes, the administration threatened doctors with sanctions if they prescribed the drug for patients.

For all his popularity at the polls, Mr. Clinton is not viewed by the electorate as a moral beacon. In opinion surveys during last year's presidential campaign, his Republican rival, Bob Dole, consistently won higher marks for personal rectitude.

Mr. Clinton has been accused of womanizing and of shady business practices. But his personal history, as well as today's political climate, offers clues to his new stance.

Mr. Clinton is the son of an alcoholic, and he has a brother who has used drugs, so he knows the havoc that addiction can wreak on people and their families. In addition, he is a doting father, cognizant of the vulnerability of children, and his wife has focused for many years on children's causes.

It is the focus on children that makes political crusading against sin acceptable, at least for the moment, because the well-being of the young in a world increasingly full of dangers is as big a preoccupation of Democrats as of Republicans, as much a concern in small towns as in big cities, as high on the agendas of the secular as on those of the religious elements in society.

From the viewpoint of politicians with activist leanings but a tight budget, like Mr. Clinton and many of his closest advisers, cracking down on smoking and alcohol abuse, attacking the pornographers and merchants of violence and seeking with full fanfare to head off any move to legalize marijuana have obvious appeal. Issuing governmental regulations and pounding on the bully pulpit do not cost much, at least at the beginning.

Nor is the president's party likely to lose much campaign money. As the South has become more Republican, tobacco money has tended to flow disproportionately to Republicans — by almost a 5-to-1 ratio in 1995-96.

In taking on the distilled-spirits companies, Mr. Clinton has made no moves against the beer and wine industries, which advertise copiously on television and mount big lobbying efforts in Washington.

The question is how far public support will enable this presidential assault on vice to go. The manners and morals of a people can never be molded by legislation or governmental decree; if what government does harmonizes with public sentiment, if it is seen to address genuine evils, the law will be upheld. If not, it will be ignored or, worse, laughed at.

IRA: *Grand National Rescheduled After Bomb Warnings*

Continued from Page 1

excluded from since the IRA abandoned a 17-month cease-fire.

IRA strategy for years has been to attack the British mainland to force public opinion to put pressure on the government to find a solution to the conflict over Northern Ireland.

The police said the evacuation of the course was orderly and, despite the chaos overnight in Liverpool and surrounding towns, there were no reports of violence and no deaths. Officials said about 7,000 vehicles had been entrapped within the restricted area around the track.

Prime Minister John Major urged Britain on Sunday not to be "lulled into a false sense of security" by the scares that have wreaked havoc but cost no lives. "We've now had two or three of these incidents in the last week," he said.

"These people are murderers. They have murdered before. They will murder again, and people ought not to take these threats lightly," he said.

"There's a great danger that people will be lulled into a false sense of security and then there will be a bomb," Mr. Major said on BBC television.

Tony Blair, the Labour Party leader who is 25 points ahead of Mr. Major in the polls and will consequently most likely be the prime minister the IRA will be dealing with in a month, called the IRA campaign "contemptible" and accused it of trying to "introduce terror" into the British election.

Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland condemned the disruption and asked: "Have the leaders of the republican movement stopped to think how their actions at Aintree will make Irish people all over the world feel this evening?"

On Sunday, Aintree employees were working to prepare the course for Monday. The police continued to search the thousands of cars still stranded as disappointed racegoers milled around.

Assistant Chief Constable Paul Stephenson said no bombs had been found but the search was continuing. "No one has yet claimed responsibility for the bomb threats and we can all draw our own conclusions from that," he said.

Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth, and the actor Gregory Peck were among those who fell victim to one of the biggest evacuations in sporting history. *(AP, NYT, Reuters)*

Rohatyn Seen as New Paris Envoy

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Felix Rohatyn, the New York investment banker, is considered the leading contender to be nominated as the next U.S. ambassador to France, American officials said.

Mr. Rohatyn would fill the position left vacant by Pamela Harriman, who died in Paris on Feb. 5. If President Bill Clinton picks him, his nomination would require Senate confirmation.

The White House last year had floated Mr. Rohatyn for a vacant vice chairman's seat on the Federal Reserve Board, but withdrew his name in the face of strong opposition from Republicans in the Senate.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Mideast Challenge

President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright like to talk about America as the indispensable nation, the only country with the power and prestige to help bring peace to troubled regions like the Middle East. They now have a chance to deliver on that grand image. The unfinished peace between Israel and the Palestinians is near collapse, and Washington's role as avuncular mediator will no longer suffice. Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Albright must make some hard decisions and take some political risks to end the conflict.

They can begin this Monday when Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel comes to the White House. Both Mr. Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, have mismanaged the peace effort in the weeks since the two sides reached a milestone agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank city of Hebron. Israel has imperiously proceeded with a housing construction project in East Jerusalem, and Palestinian terror attacks have resumed in Israel.

With trust disintegrating and violent confrontations resuming, the entire step-by-step approach to peace no longer seems promising. If there is no other route open, Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat, with a powerful push from Washington, may have to return to the phased peace plan outlined in the original Oslo agreements three years ago.

But another, more daring option may be available if the White House is willing to bear the risks involved. It is to move directly to intensive negotiations on a final settlement. That would mean negotiating permanent boundaries between the areas of Israeli and Palestinian control and defining the respective rights of the two peoples in Jerusalem.

It would require deciding whether Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza should be uprooted, annexed to Israel, or transferred to Palestinian rule with security guarantees. Final settlement talks must also determine whether the Palestinians win a full-fledged state of their own, or must accept some limits on their sovereignty.

A drive for a final agreement would probably require continuous high-level talks, with active American participation, not unlike the 1978 Camp David marathon led by President Jimmy Carter.

Although the idea may seem improbable in the tense climate that now prevails, it should not be dismissed. Some conditions are favorable. Mr. Netanyahu is pushing for the idea, and the White House seems willing to consider it. The two main Israeli political parties have begun to sketch out elements of a politically sustainable Israeli bargaining position.

Mr. Netanyahu even seems prepared to discuss the formation of a Likud-Labor coalition government, which would free him to make some difficult concessions.

Palestinian leaders, while wary of skipping past the remaining land transfers due under Oslo, have recently been thinking creatively about final-status issues. On Jerusalem, for example, Mr. Arafat now talks about a Vatican City-type arrangement, which would not require a redivision of the city. Others have ventured further, suggesting a new Palestinian capital that would lie inside metropolitan Jerusalem but outside present city limits.

Compromises on Jerusalem and the other issues will be painful for both sides, and impossible without sustained pressure and encouragement from Washington. They will have to honor Israel's need for military security, and legitimate Palestinian aspirations to national dignity.

Before any kind of talks can begin again, Mr. Arafat must unequivocally restate his opposition to terrorism and back up his words with consistent actions. Mr. Netanyahu should respond with constructive gestures in the economic sphere — for example, allowing the opening of the Palestinian airport and seaport facilities in Gaza. Nothing, however, will happen without the direct and active involvement of Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Albright. America can be the indispensable nation only if its leaders are prepared to make it so.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Battle for Kohl

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has announced that he will run for a fifth term, which, if served, would make him Germany's longest-seated leader. He is not content to have made history, and gone down in history, as the man who seized a perishable opportunity and helped to reunify Germany as the Cold War came to a close. If he wins he would also become the chancellor who helped to lead a united Germany into the ambitious European initiatives of establishing a single currency, a long step on the way to European unity, and of expanding the European Union and NATO to the east.

Not that any of that is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Kohl's push to join the countries launching a European currency by 1999 entails difficult domestic reforms and cuts in the extravagant welfare payments that ease Germany's painful and persisting unemployment, now at a postwar record of 4.7 million.

The opposition Social Democrats, who dominate the second parliamentary chamber, label him the "unemployment chancellor" and insist that they will make job creation — not welfare cuts — the measure of German policy and politics.

In his own Christian Democratic party, Mr. Kohl reigns uncontested. He lags behind the Social Democrats in the polls, but they have no single agreed-upon figure to challenge him and do not intend to pick a candidate until next April. That gives Mr. Kohl the opportunity he obviously relishes to dominate German political life and to reinforce his image as a familiar but reliable presence who knows how to get the big things done. He enjoys this reputation notwithstanding an unemployment figure that by the American standard would be considered politically fatal. Germany's extensive safety net enables him to survive. So far, anyway.

The chancellor is that rare democratic politician who has been given the chance to reach very high for a very long time. He has thrived by reading remarkably accurately the pulse of his electorate. For that reason his decision to reach for an unprecedented fifth term in the present economic circumstances does not seem so outlandish. It will be an awfully interesting race.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help for Farmworkers

Few laborers in America have as little clout with their bosses as farm workers. The work is unskilled and the labor pool huge and mobile. Many farmworkers are illegal immigrants and therefore reluctant to report employers who do not pay the minimum wage or Social Security or fail to provide water and toilets in the field. Farm wages have been dropping for 20 years. Because of the political power of big growers, the federal government has never been particularly helpful to farmworkers. But now Washington is taking two actions that will give them some much needed protection.

The Labor Department's wage and hour division last month announced new rules for growers who employ labor contractors to hire crews. The new rules will make it easier for farm workers to hold growers responsible when the labor contractors cheat them.

In addition, enforcement will be strengthened. The wage and hour division now has only three farm labor inspectors in Florida, for example, and they also enforce dozens of other laws. The lack of scrutiny gives employers license to pay workers $2 or $3 an hour and cheat them of Social Security and overtime. The division will add 200 workers in the seven states with the highest immigration: New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Texas, Florida, California and Arizona. They will focus on farm labor, garment manufacturing and janitorial services, which employ large numbers of immigrants.

Congress authorized the added staff to reduce employers' incentives to hire illegal immigrants. The staff will still be too small for adequate inspections, but together with the new contracting rules the increased presence will help discourage growers from cheating their most vulnerable workers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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China Should Learn That Respect Is Reciprocal

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A famous episode in the relations of China with the West was the mission of the eminent 18th century British diplomat Lord Macartney to the Manchu emperor at his summer palace in Jehol in 1793.

Lord Macartney was sent by the British government to protest a decree that had restricted all of China's foreign sea trade to the single port of Canton. A Chinese merchant corporation had been established to monopolize that trade — to Britain's disadvantage, as the dominant European trader with China.

Macartney was escorted to the emperor with pomp and ceremony, under banners saying "Ambassador bearing tribute." The emperor accepted the gifts sent by George III but rejected Britain's trade demands in the condescending language appropriate to dealings with importunate foreign nonentities. Macartney saved the day for Britain by declining to kowtow.

Vice President Al Gore did his best to remain metaphorically standing while in Beijing at the end of March, presenting American trade and political demands, but it would have been better had he not gone. China's position with respect to foreign protestations has not much changed in 200 years. Mr. Gore's visit coincided with controversy over China's alleged attempts to bribe the squabbling barbarians in Washington.

Newt Gingrich, the U.S. House leader, tried again when he arrived in Beijing, declaring that the United States would defend Taiwan. He backed off when Washington reminded him that U.S. policy is "strategic ambiguity." His Chinese hosts implacably informed him that the matter referred to concerned their empire's internal affairs.

Additional embarrassment was provided on April 1 in Geneva, by UN Ambassador Bill Richardson saying that America was "determined" to see that a resolution on Chinese human rights abuse goes before the UN Human Rights Commission this year, but retreating into strategic ambiguity when asked if the United States would actually put such a resolution forward.

He spent several unpleasant minutes avoiding answering why, if America's determination was so strong, it was equally determined that someone else present the resolution, so as to deflect China's anger. The Europeans are not interested in doing so, nor is Japan.

The American position on human rights, one Geneva questioner concluded, appears to be to "call for very severe sanctions on small countries and make big deals with big ones."

These humiliating episodes will continue so long as the Clinton administration looks for favors on behalf of American business, while interfering in China's internal affairs by giving (ineffectual) support to human rights. The hypocrisy invites China's contempt, which could prove rather dangerous.

China sees itself as having restored its status as a great power. It expects to be treated as such and to have its absolute sovereignty over its people and its traditional domain respected. It defines that domain in expansive terms.

It expects to wield international influence, offering few concessions. It makes an assumption of natural superiority, which derives from China's long and brilliant history, and from its peculiar, indeed unique, historical perception of itself as "the middle kingdom" about which all lesser things revolve. This, too, could be dangerous.

China unquestionably deserves to be treated with respect, but there must also be candid statement by its neighbors and interlocutors of their own principles, interests and expectations. Reciprocal respect is necessary.

Americans have always had an obsession with China's sheer scale: the immense numbers of souls to be saved by New England's 19th century missionaries, then a huge array of potential converts to American democracy and today of customers to buy American manufactures. No major American corporation can afford not to have its commitment to the Chinese marketplace.

There has also been a certain paranoia about China. It was a vast mission field, a protectorate of America's (Americans thought) in the time of the "Open Door," a wartime ally and candidate to lead the postwar world — one of FDR's "Big Four." But it also became a China "lost" to communism (because of communism's American sympathizers, or so it was held in the 1950s), becoming a soulless nation threatening America by its revolutionary diligence, and then an enemy in the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Now it has become a huge potential marketplace and putative 21st century superpower. Even, according to some authors, Samuel Huntington of Harvard and former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger among them, America's enemy in a third world war. We still insist on seeing China in dimensions that it does not quite possess.

It is time for the United States to treat China in terms of what it actually is today: an immense but backward country in the early stages of industrialization, with troubled political as well as economic prospects. Its interests must be respected, and also what it has represented for human civilization, but it should be treated with reticence, realism and a certain detachment.

The government in Washington, of what remains the world's most powerful nation, owes to itself, but also to China, Lord Macartney's dignified refusal of the kowtow.

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Japan: Coming Financial Reforms Will Pay Off in a Big Way

By Philip Bowring

TOKYO — The view from abroad is that either Japan's "big bang" financial reforms will fizzle or they will be a great opportunity for foreign business to profit at the expense of Japan's sickly financial institutions. From here, it looks daily more certain that they will happen at least as quickly as announced, and that the main beneficiary will be Japan itself.

Much painful restructuring has yet to come, but the big bang will be a great opportunity for Japan to fulfill the manifest destiny of leading manufacturing economies: to use their excess capital to transform themselves into centers of finance.

Skepticism is natural. Japanese banks are closing down overseas operations. Japanese are still stuck in a defensive, deflationary mentality, despite evident signs of self-sustaining economic revival. The bureaucracy is still manipulating interest rates to extortionately low levels — a 2.25 percent yield on 10-year bonds. It has also yet to shake off the knee-jerk paternalism by which healthy banks are supposed to rescue failures.

But the reform program has sufficient detail, timing and consensus behind it to ensure that it will happen, and have consequences which go far beyond the financial sector.

Japan's establishment has recognized that old corporatist Japan, with its myriad economic and social linkages, does not work well any longer. As in pre-Thatcher Britain, old structures need tearing down. The financial sector, once a cornerstone of the system, is in disgrace, having spawned tens of billions in losses and multiple scandals. It cannot resist change.

The pretensions of bureaucratic paternalism have been exposed. There is even a creeping realization that the old protected financial structures caused Japan to surrender to the world's major debtor the leverage that ought to come with being the world's largest creditor.

At the very least, Japan's pivotal trade and investment role in Asia should be reflected in its financial institutions.

Unlike the partially implemented Maekawa reforms of the late 1980s, primarily designed to please foreigners, today's are driven by Japan's own sense of need for change. The failings of the old system have become costly and painful. A new stimulus is urgently needed, as well as balm for the public finances, before the aging of the population suffocates the economy.

There is even a realization that serving the needs of the consumer, rather than maximizing market share or oligopolistic profits, can be good business, stimulating domestic demand, reducing the trade surplus and reallocating resources.

Instead of being dragged unwillingly to liberalization and globalization, Japan is at last realizing that it can and must benefit from these processes while it still has a huge capital surplus and has not lost its inventive prowess. Anglo-Saxon style liberalization may not be ideal for Japan, but drastic change has to start somewhere. Foreign ideas, once imported, can always be adapted.

The old corporatist spirit is still strong enough to contemplate sowing the seeds of its own dilution. After years of debate, a consensus on reform has been reached. Implementation is moving into gear. Even bureaucrats in the Ministry of Finance — those with the most power to lose — are driving it forward. Change will happen even faster than the optimists expect.

Complete removal of exchange control will give a huge boost to two-way capital flows; abolition of walls between financial sectors will create institutional as well price competition. Harmonization of taxes and procedures with international standards will make Tokyo an international center, and the yen a global currency befitting Japan's foreign asset base, its manufacturing and trading role. Much of this will be painful for old institutions, but great for Japan.

The changes in the financial sector are likely to have broad consequences. They will speed the erosion of the mutually protective links between major banks and the keiretsu, the commercial and industrial groupings, some vertical and some horizontal, which dominate corporate Japan. This in turn will in time force firms to be individually more self-reliant, more responsive to outside shareholders, more concerned with rates of return on capital.

As the corporate governance role of banks declines, there will be a shift in financial assets away from bank deposits to wider share ownership. There will be takeovers battles, too. For good or ill, the social contract between corporate Japan and its employees will be altered.

The flowering of Japan's financial sector, domestic and international, from the ashes of todays scandals and defaults, will take the dollar-based markets (especially those in Asia) by surprise. Morgan, Goldman, Merrill and company: Learn the lesson of the Lexus.

International Herald Tribune.

Cuba: Lift This Harsh Embargo on Medicines

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Offhand, it is hard to think of any single foreign policy act by the United States that is meaner, more demeaning and altogether less defensible than the American embargo on medicines, medical supplies and food to Cuba. The ban was added in 1964 to the broader anti-Castro embargo begun in 1960.

It is continually cutting deeper, making the United States a party to the infliction of suffering on an unoffending civilian population. The toll is newly documented by a report, a year in the making, by nine experts organized by the American Association for World Health.

The end of Soviet subsidies and the passage of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 and the Helms-Burton Act of 1996, the report states, have done heavy damage that the island nation's world-hailed primary health care system has been able to limit only in part. Malnutrition, deterioration of water quality and sometimes fatal deficits in medicines, equipment and medical information are the results.

When the report came out last month, the Albright State Department was ready with a rejection of "any allegation that the United States government is responsible for the deplorable state of health care in Cuba."

Of its $2 billion in foreign exchange purchases, Cuba spent only $6 million on medicine, said the spokesman, observing that the embargo allows humanitarian shipments to Cuba and that "the United States" remains the largest donor. Fidel Castro chooses to spend not on his own people but on the "little toys" of his military and a nuclear power plant, he jeered.

Look closely here: The United States determinedly squeezes the medical sector and the whole Cuban economy, harasses the Cubans for trying to compensate and then blames Havana for failing to lighten the impact. The American government then boasts of opening the very humanitarian loophole that it strives in practice to narrow.

In fact, the fount of charity is not "the United States" but private donors.

Note that at the United Nations, the Clinton administration has just got Saddam Hussein to use the humanitarian loophole written into the sanctions constricting Iraq. It is a loophole substantially more generous and more accessible than the one affecting Cuba.

The group that has done this new study seems sympathetic to the Castro government's campaign against the whole American embargo. My own view is that at this late date the general embargo has a modest but lingering utility as a card to play in a negotiated windup of the Communist regime. But the medical embargo is different.

It employs a technique of war against civilians. It separates Americans from the practice and belief of our closest friends. If it is an increment in the power equation, it is a dubious one, less the source of leverage than of shame.

In the Cold War, we might have asserted a higher priority, the survival of our civilization. Does someone still need to be reminded that the Cold War is over? That Mr. Castro's days as a threat to U.S. security and global poise are gone?

The question spins on as to whether engagement or isolation best erodes the mischief and the power of revolutionary regimes. We need not be the slaves of a foolish consistency. But if we have decided that engagement suits China and isolation suits Cuba, we are obliged to ask why.

One reason for the inconsistency arises from Cuba's visible presence in the neighborhood and from the seeming feasibility of engineering change in a small close-by place. A second is the startling readiness of hard-line Miami Cubans to inflict pain upon their kin. Another is a historical rage at what some Americans perceive as Mr. Castro's insolence in maintaining his power over our teeth-gnashing.

None of these considerations can possibly rise to a level justifying the denial of American medicines to Cuban children.

The Washington Post.

Jerusalem Heads the Agenda

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The sticking point in the negotiation between Israel and the Palestinians has always been Jerusalem.

Jewish voters last year decided overwhelmingly that Benjamin Netanyahu was less likely than Shimon Peres to crumble on the indivisibility of their nation's capital. Since that election, the flash point of most controversy has remained Jerusalem.

Yasser Arafat incited a furor over a tunnel that Israelis had every right to reopen in their capital. He then seized on the construction of housing on a barren hill inside the city limits to incite rioting — all to assert a claim to a piece of Jerusalem to be his capital.

Mr. Arafat chose to put his claim to Jerusalem on the agenda, so Mr. Netanyahu proposes to address it now.

The easy part of plans laid in Oslo — awarding the Arabs much of the West Bank in return for a permanent renunciation of terror — was supposed to come first. But reality intruded. When Israel acted as if it controlled its own capital (as it never agreed in Oslo to stop doing), the Palestinian Authority claimed provocation and broke its agreement to control Arab terrorists.

This exposed the great mistake in the "easy part first" approach taken by Shimon Peres. Israel was to make a series of West Bank territorial concessions along the way to the endgame, when Mr. Arafat would surely say: "Not enough — we also want a large piece of Jerusalem." No other land would be left to close a deal.

Unless Israel then surrendered the sovereignty of part of its capital, the Jewish state would be branded a global pariah and targeted in an extended jihad. It would stand fast in defense of its capital, and there would be no peace.

That is why Mr. Netanyahu's proposal to get to the point within the next six months makes good sense for both sides. He accepts the reality that Mr. Arafat is daily trying to negotiate the capital's status. He urges that this claim be put on the table now and discussed as part of an overall settlement.

Mr. Arafat is refusing unless Israel is willing to signal its willingness to weaken its stand on the unity of Jerusalem at the outset. That underlies his demand for an end to what he calls "settlement" inside the Israeli capital — as if Israel's building of housing in the city limits were a colonization of his territory.

If Mr. Netanyahu conceded that, he would concede the division of Jerusalem. By maintaining unmistakable political control of Israel's whole capital, he makes clear the limits of the final deal — and invites a realistic response from Palestinians who at last have a state of their own in sight.

He sees the U.S. president this Monday. Bill Clinton will be tempted to curry favor with Palestinians by repeating his "wish" that Israel stop building and otherwise asserting its sovereignty in Jerusalem. He should resist that temptation to appear evenhanded, because it raises Mr. Arafat's hopes of getting the capital he wants. If the Palestinian leader should take Mr. Clinton's misplaced "wish" as a signal of coming U.S. pressure to divide Israel's capital, the peace process would end with Israel grimly setting its own borders and locking out Arab workers.

And if the president gets the urge to hint that Mr. Netanyahu should form a coalition government in Israel, to give Shimon Peres the last hurrah he desperately seeks, Mr. Clinton should bite his tongue. The possibility of uniting with Labor is a club that Mr. Netanyahu uses to keep Likud hawks in line, but it would foster a fresh burst of Pales-tinian unreality.

Ehud Barak will replace Mr. Peres at Labor's head this summer; a tough-minded coalition might then work.

Mr. Clinton could help by holding out the promise of a Camp David conclusion to the next six months of direct Israeli-Palestinian final-status negotiations.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Hurrah for War

ATHENS — A Note handed by the foreign Powers to M. Skouzes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced their resolution to maintain the general peace and that in case of an armed conflict on the Græco-Turkish frontier, all responsibility would rest on the aggressors. It is certain that the Powers will enforce the blockade of the Gulf of Athens. The national Independence Fête was celebrated with enthusiasm. During the passage of the carriage containing the leading members of the Government, there was a rain of pieces of paper with the inscription "Hurrah for war!"

1922: Jazz' s Origin

PARIS — There is a story about the origin of the word "jazz." Caleb Truthful, a backwoods farmer, was present when one of the first concerts of "tin-pan" melody was given. Some one remarked to him: "You seem to be enjoying it, Caleb." "Jaz' so," he responded sententiously; and that was the only criticism he would make. So, from a neighborhood "josh," the phrase "jaz' so" spread, but it became shortened after a little to just "jazz," with the double "z."

1947: 'Lion Men'

DAR ES SALAAM — Disregarding the perils of African jungle witchcraft, colonial police rounded up twenty-six native tribesmen and tribeswomen in connection with a series of mysterious killings in Tanganyika's "lion man" country. More than forty deaths have been attributed to a band of bush country killers who garb themselves in lions' skins. African witchcraft and rivalry between powerful witch doctors might have been the underlying causes of the wave of killings.

LANGUAGE

Consider the Clone: Duplication of Effort?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Headline writers, faced with the epochal news story of the first cloning of a mammal (everybody did it with frogs, but how many more frogs do we need?), sheepishly fell back on a pun on *clown*: "A Thousand *Clones*," "Send in the *Clones*" and other such *cloning* around.

But if we are heading into what Business Week calls "the Biotech Century," wordniks need a serious fix on *clone*.

The noun means "replica, duplicate"; in biology, "an organism produced asexually from a single ancestor" — which, up to now, most often meant "grafting," a nonpolitical term used by botanists. A duplicated cell can be good or bad: when the body produces cells to fight infection, they are *clones*; but so, on the other hand, are cancer cells. The essence of the word is "same genetic makeup" — more "replication" than "reproduction," and not involving sex.

The noun produced a verb, *to clone*, meaning "to propagate so as to form a genetic duplicate," which first appeared in the magazine Nature in 1959. The adjective *clonal* was coined in 1968 and slammed into the public consciousness in 1971, when the Nobel laureate James Watson titled a seminal article in The Atlantic Monthly "Moving Toward *Clonal* Man — Is This What We Want?" (The word *seminal*, meaning "original and influential," comes from *semen*, Latin for "seed," the fluid containing sperm cells.)

Confusion surrounds the coinage of *clone*. The Century Dictionary, first published in 1889, cited a scientist named John Ashburner, "Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and *clone*." This referred to "the condition of *clonus*," or spasmodic contraction and relaxation of muscles, rooted in the Greek *klonos*, "violent confused motion, turmoil." That *clonus* can be found in the most recent Merriam-Webster.

In 1893, first-edition Oxford English Dictionary lexicographers took a look at the Century's *clone* and decided one citation was not enough to rate an entry. They preferred an adjective found in an 1849 citation, *clonic spasm*. But in the 1972 OED Supplement, the word *clone* appeared with a different meaning and a different Greek root (for "twig"), coined in 1903 by the botanist H.J. Webber. The wide meaning: "Any group of cells or organisms produced asexually from a single sexually produced ancestor."

Clone already has grafted its way onto political metaphor. "Britain's Tony Blair is a Bill Clinton *clone*" is not a genetic analysis but a semantic stretch: in such use, the meaning of *clone* is *imitator*, or in its slang form, *wannabe*. Another sense is "robot, automaton, android" (and I'll be beamed up by Mr. Spock's fans for that). In cyberlingo, a *clone* is "a computer designed to run the same software as a competitor's computer."

□

The propagation of this word is global: the Germans write their noun *Klon*, and the French *clone* (but they pronounce it their special way). The Russians lengthen it to *klonirovanie*. Japanese use a phonetic approximation — *kuron*, though some prefer *bunshikei*, which means "branching system," akin to the Greek for "twig." That linguistic creativity is also apparent in Chinese: *fu zhi* is represented by the characters for "copy" and "produce." As its frequency of use rises, the intercourse-free meaning accents the sexual activity associated with the verb *reproduce*.

In a variation on the use of *coffee* to describe a meeting at which coffee and cake were served, Marie Ridder, widow of a founder of the Knight-Ridder newspaper chain, told The New York Times food reporter Marian Burros of her White House visit: "I was invited to *high tea*, and the petits fours were fabulous. It was like a Viennese pastry shop."

Correction comes from Gary Glynn of New York. "I have seen three references to *high tea* recently when the speaker or writer meant *afternoon tea*." We all know what the food at *afternoon* tea is: pastries, round or triangular quick bread called *scones*, and smoked salmon and cucumber slices on bread with the crust removed called "*finger sandwiches*" — not, as popularly believed, so named by cannibals. When served about 4 P.M. with a nice pot of tea, including a "slop bowl" nearby, the traditional if fattening repast is called *afternoon tea*.

But a special sense of the word *high* — as in the British usage *high street*, meaning "main road" — takes us to a different kettle of fish. "*High tea* is actually supper," explains Glynn, "a substantial evening meal of hot food and tea. I believe there is a working-class connotation to *high tea*, but dictionaries are too polite to mention it."

A 1981 story in The New York Times, quoting a person with an English accent at a Bronxville gathering, confirms this: "*High tea* means kippers, ham and eggs, treacle. It's what the working class eats instead of supper."

The error in America probably stems from considering the fine afternoon service to be "high-class tea." If, however, one is invited to the White House for *high tea*, expect to stay overnight in the Lincoln Bedroom. *On second thought, that's now out; better assume they mean afternoon tea.*

New York Times Service

BOOKS

SMOKE AND MIRRORS: Violence, Television, and Other American Cultures

By John Leonard. 290 pages. $23. The New Press.

Reviewed by David Nicholson

BACK in the '60s, when I was a young rascal in college, about the only way I ever watched television was to share a joint or two with friends and then turn on the box, leaving the sound down while we listened to music really, really loud. What was on the small screen seldom bore any relationship to the Hendrix, Doors or Miles Davis spinning on the turntable. (This really was a long time ago.) Every once in a while, though, something intersected, and the resulting homemade light show was far more interesting than any unaugmented sitcom or drama.

I hadn't thought about those evenings in at least a decade, not till reading John Leonard's nearly 300 pages defending what used to be called the boob tube. Despite lots of snappy writing and a provocative thesis, "Smoke and Mirrors" had me scratching my head and wondering whether I really was as out of it as I felt once I'd finished.

This is a book that makes "a case for television in spite of knowing that the people who create it rely on formula, (and that) the people in charge are only in it for the money." Fair enough.

But when Leonard makes statements like this: "(Television) is full of surprising gravity and grace . . . we'd actually be a kinder, gentler, healthier nation if in fact we embraced the scruples and imitated the behaviors recommended by most entertainment programs," I begin to wonder what he's been watching and if his viewing has been, well, influenced as ours was nearly 30 years ago.

That last bit of flippancy shouldn't obscure the good things about this book, because there really is a spine of sincerity at its core. The chapter "Ed Sullivan Died for Our Sins" is a powerfully nostalgic lament for the variety show host who "kept the faith" and "every week renewed it, telling us what was funny, who was important, and how we were supposed to feel about the world he monitored on our behalf." It's also an acknowledgment of how much the world (read television) has changed since Sullivan went off the air.

And I can't deny that Leonard wields a laugh-out-loud magic with words. Cable channels like Nickelodeon are "niche broadcasting for niche wits." Linda Hamilton of the "Terminator" movies is a "Rambimbo." Or this: "Where there's 'Hair,' there is also 'Grease.'"

I wish I'd written those. And even though there's a little too much of that kind of thing — the aphorisms and apercus float past like soap bubbles, then burst with as much consequence — Leonard shows ample reserves of insight and intelligence. So that when he illustrates his "lively sense of what television has been trying to tell us about decency, civil discourse, and social justice" with examples of television's treatment of AIDS, race or child abuse, or characterizes the medium as "famously inclusive . . . weirdly democratic, multicultural, utopian, and quixotic," he almost convinces me.

In the end, though, I think about watching "3rd Rock From the Sun" or "NYPD Blue" or "Friends" (whose characters make me wish I could step into the screen for just five minutes so that I could slap them all silly), and I say to myself, "No thanks." I'd rather watch a movie or read a book — even, if desperate enough, Toni Morrison's tangled polemics or Dinesh D'Souza's misguided sermons on race.

It just might be that, as Leonard claims, "there is more generosity and intelligence in a single hour of episodic television written by a (Steven) Bochco, or a Tom Fontana, or a David Kelley, or a John Sacret Young . . . than in all the screenplays combined of Joe Eszterhas and John Milius," but isn't that like asking whether you'd rather the kidnapper cut off your hand or your foot to send with the ransom note?

David Nicholson, a Washington writer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the department of funny endings, the deal shown in the diagram deserves a place. It occurred recently at the Tri-State Regional Championship in Rye, New York, and the declarer was Charles Greeley of Larchmont, New York, who was on the way to victory in the Senior Pairs with Dr. Alfred Lewis of Manhattan.

The contract was four spades, after a two no-trump opening and a three-heart transfer response that required a three-spade bid.

After winning the heart-queen lead with the ace, South cashed the spade ace and led a club.

East won and returned a diamond, which was finessed successfully.

A club was ruffed, and a spade lead to the king allowed another club ruff. Then a diamond to the ace and yet another club ruff left the ending shown at right:

The contract was already safe, but Greeley was able to maneuver an overtrick, and a top score, by leading a heart from the dummy. East could not afford to ruff, and if he had thrown the club queen South would have won, led his club winner, and thrown the heart ten from the dummy.

East therefore gave up a diamond, but that proved to be no better. South won with the king, ruffed a club and ruffed a diamond. West's heart winner and East's trump winner clashed at trick 13.

NORTH
♠ J 7 5 4 3 2
♡ 10 7 2
♢ 10 7 3
♣ K

WEST
♠ 9
♡ Q J 9 8 6 5
♢ J 8 6 2
♣ 5 2

EAST
♠ Q 10 8
♡ 3
♢ K 9 5 4
♣ A Q 9 8 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 6
♡ A K 4
♢ A Q
♣ J 10 7 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

NORTH
♠ J
♡ 10 7
♢ 10
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ J 9
♢ J 8
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q
♡ —
♢ K 9
♣ Q

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ K 4
♢ —
♣ J

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Hairdo
5 Inquired
10 Surrender
14 Stratagem
15 "Mars Attacks!" genre
16 They can take a yoke
17 Cake finisher
18 Guardian of Crete, in classical myth
19 Actor Amaz
20 Agatha Christie title
23 "All —— day's work"
24 Legal thing
25 Keats's work on melancholy
28 Biased
32 Grp. that oversees I.C.B.M.'s
35 Ironworker's workplace
37 Decree
38 Kent's state
39 Investigative tool
42 "EZ Streets" actor Ken
47 Mars: Prefix
44 Playful aquatic animal
45 Old TV comedian Louis
48 Hi-fis
48 Aegean, e.g.
49 Worker with a stethoscope
50 Ex-G.I.
52 Dismiss lightly
61 Work over Time
62 Profit
63 687 days on Mars
64 Bridge site
65 Jeune —— (girl, in France)
66 Word repeated in "It's ——! All ——!"
67 Russian autocrat
68 Skedaddles
69 Word ending a threat

DOWN
1 Lit —— (college course, informally)
2 "That hurts!"
3 Words of enlightenment
4 Physicist Enrico
5 Stellar
6 Old wound mark
7 Drug shipment, maybe
8 —— effort
9 Separate
10 Musical finales
11 Prez
12 Where a student sits
13 Geraint's lady
21 Miniature map
22 Scarlet
25 Go —— a tangent
26 Frilly place mat
27 Bert's "Sesame Street" buddy
29 Ere
30 Gunpowder ingredient
31 California-Nevada resort lake
32 Some immunizations
33 Evangelist McPherson
34 Army attack helicopter
36 Powell or Westmoreland, e.g.: Abbr.
38 Halloween mo.
40 Grain byproduct
41 Units of medicine
46 Drunkard
47 Seeds-to-be
49 Restrain through intimidation
51 Mint family member
52 Lady's escort
53 Altar vows
54 MasterCard alternative
55 Wicked
56 Cotton quantity
57 Make angry
58 Trompe l'——
59 Pre-air conditioning coolers
60 Gratis

Solution to Puzzle of April 4

T	R	I	M	E	S	T	E	R		P	L	U	M	P
O	U	T	O	F	H	A	N	D		R	A	R	E	R
S	N	O	W	F	O	R	T	S		O	C	A	L	A
S	E	N	S	A	T	E		S	M	E	L	L	Y	
			C	A	S	H	F	L	O	W				
S	A	C	H	E	T		O	R	A	T	O	R	I	O
A	R	L	O	S		B	O	O	M	E	R	A	N	G
L	I	J	A	T		B	A	R	E	S		K	I	L	L
T	O	R	T	I	L	L	A	S		P	E	L	E	E
S	T	E	A	M	I	L	Y		W	U	R	S	T	S
		M	E	N	S	S	H	O	P					
D	O	N	A	L	D			A	N	T	A	R	E	S
A	N	O	L	D		L	I	S	T	E	N	E	R	S
M	E	D	E	A		A	T	T	E	N	D	A	N	T
P	R	E	S	S		G	O	O	D	T	I	M	E	S

Puzzle by Tamara W. Hackett

©New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

INTERNATIONAL



Agence France-Presse

STILL RECOVERING — Archbishop Michel Sabbah of Jerusalem greeting Udai Hussein, a son of the Iraqi president, at a hospital in Baghdad. Mr. Hussein was wounded in an assassination attempt Dec. 12.

Netanyahu Heads to Washington

Israeli Leader Says He Will Not Yield on Jerusalem Settlement

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel traveled to the United States on Sunday for crisis talks with President Bill Clinton, refusing to scrap the construction of a Jewish settlement in East Jerusalem that has ignited Palestinian fury.

"The construction in Jerusalem, the construction on Har Homa, will continue," the prime minister's cabinet secretary, Danny Naveh, said on Israeli Army radio before they flew to the United States.

Foreign Minister David Levy expressed confidence that Mr. Clinton would not demand that Israel stop the 6,500-home project at Har Homa, a pine-covered hilltop that Palestinians call Jabal Abu Ghneim.

"The U.S. approach on this issue is well-known — it does not entail confrontation or pressure, but friendly and responsible clarification, and that is the way it is going to be," Mr. Levy said.

Clashes have erupted nearly every day since Israel broke ground March 18 at the site, land that each side claims as its own.

Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, left for India to urge nations in the Nonaligned Movement "to support Palestinian political rights and condemn the Israeli settlement activity," his adviser, Nabil Abu Rdainah, said Sunday.

But Israeli officials contended that the White House shared Israel's view that the root of the crisis was not settlements but the Palestinians' use of violence and "terrorism" as a political bargaining chip.

Mr. Netanyahu was also to meet King Hussein of Jordan on Sunday in Minnesota, where the monarch had prostate surgery, before flying to Washington to meet President Clinton on Monday.

Mr. Netanyahu hopes to get Mr. Clinton behind his offer to seal a final peace within six months, ending, if necessary, with an intensive U.S.-Israeli-Palestinian summit meeting like the one at Camp David in 1978 that paved the way to peace between Israel and Egypt.

The European Union's Middle East envoy, Miguel Angel Moratinos, meanwhile, has held several meetings with Israeli and Palestinian leaders in the past few days.

"Mr. Moratinos has been discussing a series of confidence-building measures that might be taken by both sides," a spokesman for the envoy said Sunday, declining to give details.

"He had encouraging meetings with Arafat last night and Foreign Minister Levy today," the spokesman said.

Palestinians view Mr. Netanyahu's offer of go-for-broke talks as a ploy to circumvent interim accords that already require Israel to hand over occupied land. They view Har Homa as a unilateral act that violates a deal to negotiate the Jewish settlement issue.

A final deal would have to tackle the toughest issues: Jerusalem, borders, Jewish settlers and Palestinian refugees.

The spokesman for the U.S. State Department, Nicholas Burns, said: "We are developing our own ideas and we're going to put them forward."

A Palestinian cabinet minister, Hanan Ashrawi, also left for Washington on Sunday — to present Mr. Arafat's views on settlements and Jerusalem to the Americans.

"We feel that before the American initiative is finalized in all its details, there has to be discussion with both sides, not just with the Israeli side," she said on Israeli Army radio.

The Palestinians say Mr. Arafat will not negotiate with Mr. Netanyahu unless work stops on the new settlement. Israel has accused Mr. Arafat of giving a supposed "green light" to suicide bombings, and says the Palestinian authorities must crack down on "terrorism" before further talks take place.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion said Sunday that 48.6 percent of 470 Palestinians surveyed backed suicide attacks against Israel as support for peace talks with the Jewish state plummets.

Syria Refused to Seize Bombing Suspect

By Thomas W. Lippman and David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — *Months before the June* bombing of a U.S. military housing complex in Saudi Arabia, Syria refused to help Saudi authorities capture a Saudi dissident who has now been identified as the mastermind behind the blast, according to Arab sources and court documents.

The Saudi government was hunting the dissident, Ahmed Ibrahim Mughassil, because it suspected him of involvement in the earlier bombing of a U.S. military site in Riyadh, Sandi Arabia, and believed he was planning further attacks.

Mr. Mughassil was with the Hezbollah militia in Lebanon, a country dominated by neighboring Syria. But Arabs close to the matter said Syria declined to help apprehend him because it was unwilling to risk an armed clash with Hezbollah, a radical Islamic group that draws support from Syria and Iran.

As a result, Mr. Mughassil, a leader of the Saudi branch of Hezbollah, remained at large. He is now listed by Canadian security officials as one of the "known conspirators" in the June 25 truck bomb explosion that killed 19 American airmen at the Khobar Towers housing complex, a U.S. military residence in Dhahran, in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province.

Mr. Mughassil is named in court papers filed in Canada in connection with the arrest there of another suspect in the Khobar Towers bombing, Hani Abdel Rahim Sayegh. He is a Saudi who, according to the Canadians, "was the driver of the car which signaled the explosives-laden truck to enter the parking lot" at Khobar Towers.

Mr. Mughassil "has been identified as the mastermind behind the bombing," the Canadian documents say. He is believed to be in Iran, the Arabs said.

Bits of information suggesting an Iranian link to the Khobar Towers blast have been surfacing for months, but U.S. officials continue to say that the investigation is continuing and they have reached no conclusions. Convincing evidence of Iranian involvement would put enormous pressure on the Clinton administration to retaliate in some forceful, visible way, but any such move would carry political and strategic risks.

Syrian officials provided partial confirmation of the account because, they said, it shows Damascus had no role in the Khobar Towers bombings. Syria has been trying to get itself removed from the U.S. State Department's list of nations that sponsor terrorism, a quest that would be doomed if Damascus were proved to have supported the Khobar attack.

The new account from Arab sources shows the Saudis initially linked Mr. Mughassil to the November 1995 Riyadh bombing, which killed seven people, including five Americans. Mr. Mughassil was well known as a Shiite Muslim dissident, and the Saudi authorities suspected that Shiites from the Saudi Hezbollah group had struck the U.S. military site and might go after another.

However, the four men accused of participation in the Riyadh bombing and beheaded were reported to be dissidents from Saudi Arabia's majority Sunni branch of Islam. They said in televised confessions that they had been influenced by a radical Sunni preacher in Jordan.

Both the Shiite and Sunni dissidents oppose the U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia, which they say desecrates the land of the Prophet Mohammed, and have denounced the Saudi royal family for welcoming the American presence.

It is not clear whether the Saudis still believe Mr. Mughassil or other Shiites had a role in the Riyadh bombing. Early last year, though, Saudi officials did suspect them, and asked Syria to help in capturing members of the Shiite group. They asked Syria because it has good relations with Iran and with the Lebanese Hezbollah, and because Mr. Sayegh had lived in Syria for at least two years.

According to the Canadian court papers, Mr. Sayegh was carrying a Saudi passport when arrested but also had a driving permit issued in Syria on Aug. 3, 1994, that listed an address in Damascus as his permanent residence.

One of those sought by the Saudis, Jaafar Shueikat, was arrested by the Syrian police in September. The Syrians notified the Saudis, but by the time Saudi officials arrived in Damascus, Mr. Shueikat was dead — a suicide, according to the Syrians.

But because Mr. Mughassil was in Lebanon, where Syria has an estimated 30,000 troops and wields enormous influence over political and security matters, the request presented Syria with a difficult choice, the Arabs said. Although Damascus values its close security and economic relations with Saudi Arabia, in the end, Syria decided that Hezbollah was too valuable because of its role in fighting Israeli security forces in southern Lebanon, and declined to risk a military confrontation over Mr. Mughassil, the Arabs said.

In their court papers, Canadian authorities assert that Mr. Mughassil and Mr. Sayegh are members of the Saudi Hezbollah, as was Mr. Shueikat. An appendix to Canada's petition to deport Mr. Sayegh says that Saudi group has been reported to be responsible for the murders of Saudi diplomats in Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey.

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

CAREERS

Cutting Corners: Workplace Stress and the Breakdown of Ethics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVE YOU EVER called in sick on a breezy spring day? Taken credit for a colleague's idea? Lied to a customer, a boss or an underling? If so, you're far from alone.

Despite a booming interest in corporate ethics in the last decade, honesty in the American workplace seems to be becoming increasingly rare. Nearly half of workers engaged in unethical and/or illegal acts in the last year, according to a survey.

The pressure-cooker atmosphere at many workplaces may be to blame, according to the Ethics Officer Association and the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters and Chartered Financial Consultants, which carried out the survey of 1,324 workers.

Faced with the demands of overtime, balancing work and family, and downsizing, workers said they feel more stress than five years ago, as well as more pressure to act unethically.

"Daily pressures are extreme, and it's those pressures that may be driving unethical practices," said John Driskill, vice president of the society of underwriters and financial consultants.

Still, the survey found that 60 percent of those surveyed felt that ethical dilemmas could be reduced, mostly through better communication and a serious commitment by managers.

Those working both in corporations and in the growing field of business ethics were not surprised by the survey results.

"There's still a great deal of work to be done," said Michael Daigneault, president of the Ethics Resource Center, which helped create some of the first corporate ethics offices in the 1980s.

He and others stressed, however, that the recent focus on corporate ethics has not been taken in vain. Rather, it shows the growing need for such attention, he said.

The number of companies with ethics codes of conduct jumped 13 percentage points, to 73 percent, since 1994, while the percentage of companies with training programs rose 7 percentage points, to 40 percent, according to a survey of 747 companies by the Ethics Resource Center. The number of companies with ethics officers stayed about the same, at 30 percent. That survey has not been published yet.

A survey showed 56 percent of workers reported pressure to act unethically or illegally on the job, with mid-level managers in particular feeling the pinch.

James Baker, a vice chairman and former chief executive officer of Arvin Industries Inc., an auto-parts maker, experienced corner-cutting from top executives at three Fortune 500 companies during his first years in office.

"At the start of my time as CEO, I felt like I was entering hallowed ground," he said. "In the first year or two, I was shocked."

Forty-eight percent of the workers surveyed said they had engaged in one or more unethical or illegal actions during the past year.

The most common behavior involved cutting corners on quality (16 percent), covering up incidents (14 percent), abusing or lying about sick days (11 percent) and lying to or deceiving customers (9 percent).

Some 4 percent of workers admitted to having taken credit for a colleague's idea, while 5 percent said they lied to or deceived superiors on a serious matter, and 3 percent said they did the same to an underling.

The workers who said they had transgressed reported overwhelming stress in the workplace — from balancing work and family, overwork, poor communications, downsizing and other sources. Most cited at least six different sources of stress.

Nearly 60 percent of workers also feel more pressure than they did five years ago, and 40 percent feel more pressure than last year, the survey found.

Kevin Boyle Jr., general executive vice president of United Industry Workers Local 424, which represents 12,000 workers in New York, defended the level of employee ethics.

He said pressure is no excuse for lying or covering up, but that cutting corners is a logical result of companies having cut so many employees. "People look for the best approach to accomplish all that's put in front of them," he said. "If people are given eight hours in which to perform 10 hours of work, that's an impossible task."

While work stress can contribute to physical and emotional disorders, it doesn't necessarily lead to unethical shenanigans, says Michael Hack, director of a company in Hauppauge, New York, that provides employee assistance programs to 35 companies. "There are dynamics in place here other than work-related stress. When people engage in unethical activity, they make a choice."

Some 56 percent of workers reported pressure to act unethically or illegally on the job, said the survey, with mid-level managers in particular feeling the pinch. The survey had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

"Managers today know full well they need to be at the keen edge of productive efficiency," said Thomas Donaldson, a professor of business ethics at the Wharton School of Business. "That puts pressure on people who haven't learned yet how to handle this heat."

He and others agreed that the recent focus on business ethics will have an impact — as long as people at the top take the issue seriously.

"There's a saying in my field," Mr. Donaldson said. "Ethics in a corporation is like water — it flows downhill."

(AP, WP)

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

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(ref. 6786)

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PREMIERE ligne

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
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EU Agrees To Penalties For Deficits

Accord Lifts Obstacle To Monetary Union

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands, — European Union finance ministers removed an important obstacle to monetary union over the weekend by agreeing to a budget plan that would penalize governments running excessive deficits under a single currency.

In a meeting designed to finalize critical details of economic and monetary union, due to be introduced in 1999, the finance chiefs of the 15 EU nations also set a date of late April 1998 to decide which countries should be invited to join the single currency in the first round.

Coming after a week in which Helmut Kohl, a fervent supporter of the single currency, announced that he would seek re-election in 1998 as chancellor of Germany, the gathering of EU ministers and central bankers appeared to receive a much needed shot in the arm.

Under the accord, countries running deficits in excess of 3 percent of gross domestic product after joining monetary union would face sanctions, including fines for persistently high deficits.

Only an economic contraction of 2 percent over 12 months would entitle a country to an exemption. EU leaders agreed last year in Dublin that a country could receive a waiver only if its economy shrank by 0.75 percent or more.

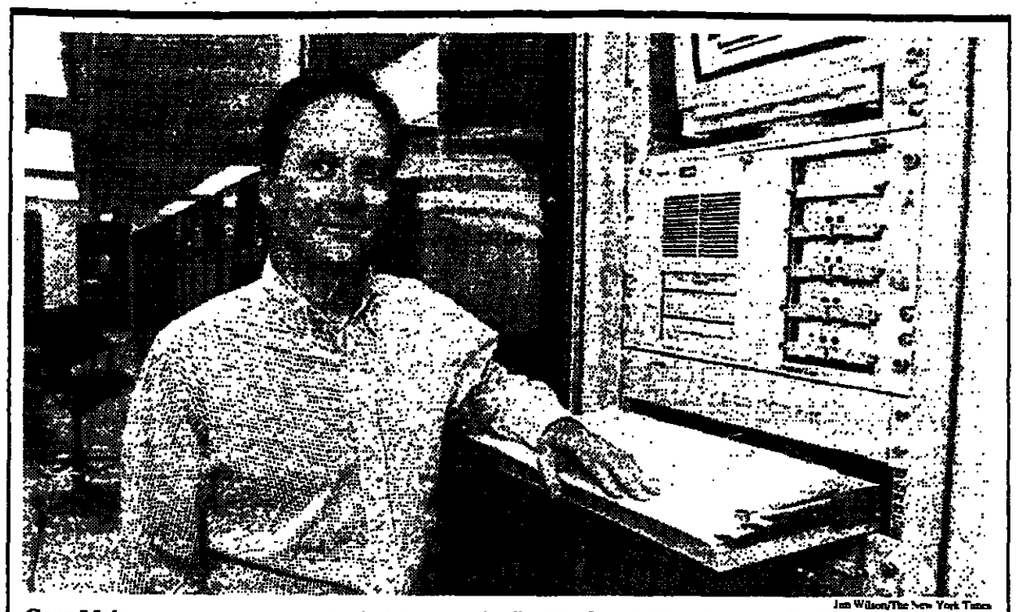
Sanctions would start as a non-interest-bearing deposit equal to 0.2 percent of GDP, plus one-tenth of the deficit exceeding the 3 percent ceiling. The deposits would be limited to 0.5 percent of GDP and be converted into a fine after two years if the government continued to overspend.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany said the ministers agreed that a country's fines could accumulate beyond 0.5 percent of GDP if it posted an excessive deficit for two or more years. He said there was an understanding that the payments would benefit "the good guys" in the monetary union and not be paid into the general EU budget.

European Union finance ministers also put the final touches on a new exchange-rate mechanism to link the future single currency to the currencies of EU countries outside the planned monetary union.

Outside currencies will fluctuate by up to 15 percent on either side of a central exchange rate to the common currency, the euro, said Gerrit Zalm, the Dutch finance minister, the same trading band in the existing exchange-rate mechanism.

Kenneth Clarke, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, sounded a pessimistic note by saying the common currency was "unlikely" to be introduced on schedule, although any decision to postpone will not be made before the second half. Delay "is in the back of everybody's mind," he said. *(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)*



Jon Wilson/The New York Times

Gary Maier, a computer network administrator for Pacific Gas & Electric, used the Antigame software to erase what he considered memory-hogging games from hard drives in a California nuclear plant.

Zapping the Games Workers Play

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

Diablo is a role-playing computer game. Diablo Canyon is a nuclear power plant. In Gary Maier's opinion, the two should never meet.

As a computer network administrator at Pacific Gas & Electric's power station, Mr. Maier wants his megabytes used for producing megawatts, and for nothing else.

So he installed Antigame, a clever (or, some would say, diabolic) program that automatically erases game software from computers and their networks.

"We are not here to play games," he said, "and games will not be tolerated on the network."

It is no secret that workers play computer games on the job. Microsoft Windows software, pre-installed on most computers, contains various game options. A 1995 survey by Coleman & Associates, a market research firm in Teaneck, New Jersey, found that of the respondents who used computer games, 23 percent said their most recent game was played at work.

Privacy advocates say that they don't find software like Antigame very disturbing, but that companies should have guidelines on its use.

"Employers have a right to know if their employees are goofing off," said Stanton McCandlish, program director of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, an organization that seeks to protect privacy rights. "But employees have a right to know when they are being monitored. Companies should have a clear policy on this."

Companies say it is more than an issue of wasting time. Memory-hogging games can engorge hard drives, they say, and, when played often or by many contestants at once, can bog down networks as central processors ship 3-D graphics back and forth.

Then there is the software piracy problem: A company could be held financially liable if discovered harboring unregistered software on its computers.

"I believe there is a time for play and a time for work," said Yossis Hollander of DVD Software of Irvine, California, which markets Antigame. "Would you put a poker table, a pool table and a roulette wheel on your desk? You'd be thrown out."

At Diablo Canyon, Mr. Maier said he was more concerned with wasted computer memory than wasted time.

"I'm not a cop," he said. "I don't tell people how to use their time. That's not my job; that's their supervisor's job. My job is to be sure that when someone needs some drive space, that it's there."

Some people fear that blocking employees from playing games will re-

See GAMES, Page 12

Paris to Allow GEC Role in Thomson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — France will not stop Britain's General Electric Co. PLC from joining forces with two French companies selected to bid for the defense electronics maker Thomson-CSF, Finance Minister Jean Arthuis has said.

"The government is open to partnerships," he said at a news conference after a meeting of European Union finance ministers Saturday.

"The government is ready to examine offers which include partnerships," he added.

The French government Friday rejected GEC's bid to buy a majority stake in the state-controlled company, saying that foreign control of an important supplier of equipment to the French Army would affect national security.

The move left Lagardere Group and Alcatel Alsthom as the prime bidders. The rejection of the lone foreign bidder raised doubts about the pace at which Europe's aerospace industry can consolidate.

This is something analysts said it must do to compete globally with U.S. companies that have already merged to cut costs.

Mr. Arthuis said the decision did not exclude GEC from joining forces with either Lagardere or Alcatel in a "partnership." He refused to be more specific.

France had to cancel a previous attempt last year to privatize Thomson SA, a parent company of Thomson-CSF, after the independent Privatization Commission objected to the sale of a Thomson subsidiary, Thomson Multimedia, to Daewoo Electronics Inc. of South Korea.

The cancellation was an embarrassment to France, which had proclaimed its support for the internationalization of Europe's defense industry, as a way of meeting global competition, especially from U.S. companies.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

APEC Endorses Accord To Attract Investment

Proposals Aim to Raise $1.5 Trillion

Bloomberg News

CEBU, Philippines — Finance ministers from the 18 countries of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum approved a broad set of "voluntary" principles Sunday to help attract more than $1.5 trillion for development and capital markets reform.

The ministers urged the resumption of talks aimed at developing a worldwide agreement on financial services regulations. They also endorsed the Group of Seven industrialized nations' decision in February to stop pushing for an appreciation of the dollar.

The proposals aim to create the technical, legal and market framework necessary to attract the private investment capital needed for the region's infrastructure development over the next decade.

"They're not glamorous, but specific and very practical areas," said U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. "If you look at them in totality, they are the underpinnings for successful capital markets."

Most important for development are "prudent monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies," the ministers said in a joint statement at the conclusion of an annual meeting in the Philippine city of Cebu. They accepted the G-7 finance ministers statement Feb. 8 that "major misalignments" in currency-exchange rates "have been corrected."

"The most important foundation for exchange-market stability is the consistent application of sound macroeconomic policies aimed at achieving noninflationary growth and sustainable balance of payment positions," the ministers said.

The group also recommended steps to permit greater cross-listing of securities on different countries' exchanges to develop equity markets.

It also aims to promote the linkage between various countries' clearance and settlement systems, and adoption of International Monetary Fund standards for open reporting on economic data.

An effort to help push development of domestic bond markets was watered down. Those countries that are interested will meet later this year in Malaysia to continue discussions and "identify impediments to their growth and development," according to the statement.

One of those obstacles is resistance to using traditional debt-ratings services, such as Moody's Investors Service Inc. and Standard & Poor's Corp. Many of the developing countries in APEC say those agencies do not understand the region.

The working group of financiers from the APEC region recommended as part of its package an effort to help develop credible local or regional rating agencies, which adopt the "best practices" of the traditional services.

The ministers also adopted a set of recommendations aimed at promoting private-sector competition.

"Where applicable," the statement said, member countries will bypass existing government monopolies to allow private sector investment in infrastructure projects like roads and telecommunication. Prices should be set "to reflect the economic cost of delivering the services," the statement said, and subsidies "must be properly targeted and transparent."

The ministers also called for consideration of pension reforms in member countries, and for a study on the "implications for national budgets and income distribution."

The APEC member countries are the United States, Japan, Canada, the Philippines, Australia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Chile, China, Mexico, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea.

Rubin Says U.S. Set to Help Hanoi

Reuters

HANOI — The U.S. treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, said Sunday that America was ready to help Vietnam, its former wartime foe, down the long road toward creating a modern economy.

"We have a real interest in seeing Vietnam be successful," he told reporters in Hanoi.

Mr. Rubin is the highest ranking U.S. economics official to visit the Communist country since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

His visit comes as Hanoi faces the most serious test of its 11-year-old economic reform program. Trouble looms in both the banking industry and in the state-controlled sector.

"The country has done quite a lot of reforms," Mr. Rubin said, but added, "Right now it looks like there is an awful lot they need to do if they are going to have sustained success over the long run."

On Monday, he is slated to sign a $145 million debt-rescheduling agreement with Finance Minister Nguyen Sinh Hung.

The deal will remove one of the few remaining obstacles to a trade agreement, sources said.

Under the pact, Hanoi agreed to pay back the debts run up by South Vietnam to buy grain and build roads and power stations before the former U.S. ally was conquered by the Communist North.

CYBERSCAPE

French Company Launches On-Line Jukebox

By Richard Covington
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Make way for the virtual jukebox.

Aiming to exploit the world's largest music market and Europe's technically sophisticated cable networks, a French software company has launched the world's first on-line music delivery network.

Eurodat EURL, based in the Savoy region near Geneva, has teamed up with Lyonnaise Cable and Kleline, a partnership of Banque Paribas and the luxury goods conglomerate LVMH, to pioneer what amounts to a combination jukebox and record store on the Internet. Using Eurodat's experimental technology, subscribers can sample songs and download them directly onto their computer hard disks at a cost of around 10 to 15 French francs ($1.80-$2.70) a song. Among the 400 titles available are hip-hop to hard rock, reggae, Breton folk songs and children's tunes.

Although a number of similar ventures are in the planning stages in the United States and Britain, the Eurodat system, called Paris Music, is the first into operation, according to Mark Mooradian, an Internet analyst at Jupiter Communications, L.L.C., a company in New York that specializes in tracking on-line businesses. A preliminary test of the system started last week in Paris, Strasbourg and Le Mans and will be generally available to the French public in September, according to Francois Xavier-Nuttall, Eurodat's 32-year-old president.

The company plans to roll out its service to Germany, Britain and Finland sometime next year, he said. The French company is an affiliate of Eurodat Inc., an American software firm backed by the Silicon Graphics chief executive, Robert Bishop, and the rock star Phil Collins, among other investors.

While the recording industry has kept a wary distance from on-line music ventures, Sony, Warner and others have expressed an interest in exploiting this new technology, according to Mr. Nuttall and a Paris executive of Sony Music, Michel Koch.

"The music industry thinks anything on-line is piracy, but I'm trying to convince them they will actually have more control over rights and usage," Mr. Nuttall explained during a demonstration.

According to Paul Jessop, director of technology for the International Federation for the Phonographic Industry, a trade group of some 1,100 record labels in 70 countries, "on-line delivery of music is an emerging pattern, one that could alter the concept of albums by letting individual customers choose singles they like, rather than relying on what the record companies issue."

Other industry figures have predicted that some 15 percent of global music sales, including direct downloading of songs and mail order of compact disks, would take place over the Internet within the next six years.

Mr. Mooradian said there are now some 100 virtual music stores on the Internet, but these sites are mainly showcases where users can sample song clips, rummage through catalogs and order audi compact disks by mail. Eurodat's system is the first to allow customers to buy individual songs downloaded over high-speed cable. A three-minute song takes about 90 seconds to download, and customers are given instructions on connecting their computers' hard disks to their stereos.

So far, the record industry has resisted the technology, fearing copyright infringement and piracy. Eurodat's system solves these problems, instantly parceling out payments to musician, composer, record publisher and other rights holders as the song is downloaded, Mr. Nuttall said.

An anti-piracy element written into the software permits songs to play only on a single designated computer. Only around 300 songs can be stored on hard disks with one gigabyte of memory, but users can expand their library of titles by copying songs either to floppy disk or to recordable computer compact disks, when the technology becomes available later this year, Mr. Nuttall said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht.com.

CURRENCY RATES

April 4

Cross Rates

	£	$	DM	FF	Lire	Dfl	BF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.893	1.0805	1.1253	0.3342	0.1136*	—	5.453*	1.3143	1.518*	1.3546	1.3385*
Brussels	34.52	56.3975	20.6375	6.1255	2.0897*	18.341	—	24.88	0.0788	24.825	24.405*
Frankfurt	1.6757	1.743	—	0.2969	0.1009*	0.8886	4.8458*	1.1674	1.3508*	1.204	1.1923*
London (a)	1.6483	—	2.7488	9.2538	3.2719.86	3.1075	56.6314	2.3488	203.6197	2.2863	232.054
Madrid	141.697	232.254	84.595	25.12	8.557*	76.171	4.8991	114.18	18.60*	98.757	
Milan	1,660.55	2,716.80	991.35	294.32	—	890.70	57.379	1,354.95	13.487	1,194.00	71.782
New York (b)	—	1.6365*	1.6841	5.671	1.667.80	1.8948	34.35	1.4403	124.315	1.3922	141.84
Paris	5.6407	9.247	3.3676	—	0.3399*	2.9924	0.1632	2.9384	4.5453*	4.8622	3.9615*
Tokyo	122.68	201.52	73.48	21.82	0.742	65.31	3.5619	85.61	—	86.06	0.9769*
Toronto	1.3972	2.2755	0.826	0.2463	0.0835*	0.7347	0.4007*	0.9652	1.1599*	—	1.157*
Zurich	1.435	2.3543	0.8576	0.2547	0.0864*	0.7613	4.1498*	—	1.157*	1.0315	1.0138*
1 ECU	1.1658	0.7118	1.9544	6.5817	1.936.78	2.1995	40.3344	1.4245	144.804	1.4283	165.305
1 SDR	1.3834	0.8457	2.3181	7.8032	N.Q.	2.6107	47.8373	1.9892	170.778	1.926	195.963

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*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100. N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	264.67	Mex. peso	7.95	S. Afr. rand	4.417
Australian $	1.2872	Hong Kong $	7.7473	N. Zealand $	1.4449	S. Kor. won	894.70
Austrian sch.	11.788	Hung. forint	176.20	Norw. krone	6.7784	Swed. krona	7.5902
Brazil real	1.0576	Indian rupee	35.87	Phil. peso	26.26	Taiwan $	27.55
Chinese yuan	8.3269	Indo. rupiah	2404.50	Polish zloty	3.07	Thai baht	25.94
Czech koruna	28.80	Irish £	0.6361	Port. escudo	167.95	Turkish lira	127655.
Danish krone	6.3635	Israeli shek.	3.352	Russ ruble	5741.50	UAE dirham	3.672
Egypt. pound	3.3933	Kow dinar	0.3038	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolfv.	477.72
Fin. markka	5.0051	Malay. ring.	2.4841	Sing. $	1.4333		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6377	1.6369	1.6361	Japanese yen	123.45	122.92	122.39
Canadian dollar	1.3872	1.3844	1.3832	Swiss franc	1.4341	1.4258	1.4212
Deutsche mark	1.6722	1.6691	1.6655				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

GM Holds Talks With Strikers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OKLAHOMA CITY — General Motors Corp. and United Auto Workers negotiators were holding a second day of talks Sunday after workers walked off the job Friday at an Oklahoma City plant, the second UAW strike against GM in as many weeks.

This is the first work stoppage in the 18-year history of the Oklahoma City plant. The plant employs 3,500 workers.

GM is counting on cars made at the plant — the Chevrolet Malibu and Oldsmobile Cutlass — to increase car sales.

The union members had wanted GM to agree to increase the work force, purchase more tools to reduce injuries and cut the number of services going to other GM plants. The union also was trying to negotiate an agreement involving vacation time and plant-operating rules and policies.

Although GM and the UAW signed a national contract in December, hourly workers in Oklahoma City have gone without a local contract since September.

Local contract talks began in the summer and negotiators are now trying to resolve disagreements about hiring new workers. Staff size was an issue in the strike against GM in Indiana, and it was central to talks at several other GM plants. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

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NATIONAL

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Foreign Investors Preferred U.S. Treasury Bonds to Stocks Last Year

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — International investors were keen on American bonds last year, *but they showed little interest* in the buoyant stock market, data released by the securities industry show.

Most of the foreign purchases were of Treasury bonds, which offered investors a way to benefit from the dollar's rise without bearing significant default risk. Currently, U.S. bonds also are offering higher yields than bonds from many industrial countries at a time when Europe and Japan are beset by weak economies.

An analysis by the Securities Industry Association, released Friday, showed that net foreign purchases of Treasury securities rose to $244.2 billion in 1996 from $134.1 billion in 1995. David Strongin, director of international finance at the Wall Street trade group, said that although some of the buying could be attributed to central banks trying to push up the value of the dollar last year, $157.4 billion of the Treasury purchases were by private investors who generally benefited from dollar's 1996 performance.

Last year's spending binge brought foreign ownership of outstanding Treasury issues to more than $1.1 trillion, about a third of the market, up from about a fifth at the beginning of the decade. The biggest holders were in Japan, with $277.9 billion, and Britain, at $190.1 billion. China ranked fifth, with $46.6 billion.

For all kinds of bonds, including corporate issues and securities sold by U.S. government agencies, foreign investors bought $370.9 billion worth last year, up from $220.7 billion in 1995. But overseas investors added only $13.2 billion to their American stock portfolios, up from $11.2 billion in 1995.

Mr. Strongin suggested international investors were wary of equities last year because U.S. stock markets had risen so far in 1995. But the Dow Jones industrial average gained 26 percent in 1996, following its 35 percent jump in 1995.

Although they could have done even better with stocks, global investors did well with Treasury bonds last year, compared with fixed-income returns in the world's second- and third-biggest economies. While the dollar was appreciating by about 7 percent against the Deutsche mark and 12 percent against the yen, 10-year U.S. government bonds yielded an average 6.43 percent, compared with 6.22 percent in Germany and just 3.11 percent in Japan.

U.S. investors were more balanced in their approaches to overseas markets last year, with net purchases of $57.9 billion of stocks and $45.2 billion of bonds. British investments were by far the most popular, with net purchases of $36.52 billion of stocks and bonds. German investments trailed in second place, at $7.80 billion, just ahead of Hong Kong, at $7.62 billion. Unlike offerings from Japan and Germany, British bonds offered higher returns last year than Treasuries as well as better currency performance. While the pound rose to $1.7140 from $1.5496 over the year, 10-year gilts returned an average 7.78 percent, more than a percentage point higher than Treasuries of that maturity. Equity investors in Britain generally did not do as well, roughly matching U.S. returns, with the Financial Times 100-share index up 12 percent while the dollar depreciated by about 10 percent.

The Bank Credit Analyst, a monthly publication that forecasts U.S. market trends, analyzed the large portion of Treasury bonds held by overseas investors and found little cause for worry. "The enormous scale of foreign flows into the U.S. bond market inevitably raises the question of what would happen to U.S. yields were those flows to shrink or even dry up completely," the April issue said. "Currently, U.S. bonds are attractive for foreign investors because of a positive yield spread and the general expectation that the dollar is more likely to rise than fall."

The publication said it was hard to tell "the extent to which foreign inflows have kept U.S. yields lower than they would otherwise have been." But it said the impact did "not appear to have been very large because U.S. yields do not appear to have been out of line with domestic economic fundamentals." Those fundamentals pushed yields up last week, with the return on the credit market's benchmark, the 30-year Treasury bond, rising to 7.12 percent from 7.07 percent at the end of trading the previous week. The price of the issue, which comes due Feb. 15, 2027 and carries a 6.625 percent coupon, fell to 93 27/32 from 94 15/32.

After early economic data for March showed signs of strength, the consensus in the market was that the Federal Reserve Board would push short-term interest rates higher in coming weeks. The central bank raised its target on federal funds, interbank overnight loans, to 5.5 percent on March 25, and analysts are generally expecting two more increases of a quarter point each later this year.

Merrill Lynch & Co. analysts previously said the Fed's first move was *likely to be sufficient*, but they reversed themselves on Friday, after March data showed the unemployment rate dropping to 5.2 percent while hourly wages rose. "We are throwing in the towel and now assume that the Fed will probably tighten twice more," the analysts wrote in a weekly commentary. "As a result, we also believe that the economy will end up slowing sharply by late 1997."

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending April 4. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Austrian Schilling				
239 Austria	5⅝	01/17/07	97.5000	5.7700
Belgian Franc				
208 Belgium	9	03/28/03	118¼	7.6100
248 Belgium	9¼	08/29/97	102.2000	9.0500
British Pound				
151 World Bank	zero	07/17/00	79.2431	7.2900
182 Abbey Natl TS	7⅝	12/30/02	98.5000	7.7400
217 Venantius Ab	7¼	12/30/02	97.3750	7.4500
218 Bgb Fin Ireland	8	12/17/12	95.7500	8.3600
234 Britain Trea Stoc	7½	12/07/06	98.5625	7.6100
Canadian Dollar				
197 Ontario	zero	04/05/01	77.8195	6.4500
233 Canada	7	09/01/01	103.8000	6.7400
Danish Krone				
4 Denmark	8	03/15/06	107.7500	7.4200
13 Denmark	7	11/15/07	99.8500	7.0100
16 Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.8300	7.2800
20 Denmark	9	11/15/00	112.3000	8.0100
23 Denmark	9	11/15/98	106.9000	8.4200
26 Denmark	7	12/15/04	102.8500	6.8100
30 Denmark	8	05/15/03	109.5000	7.3100
32 Denmark	7	11/10/24	91.5500	7.6500
51 Denmark	6	12/10/99	102.8500	5.8300
53 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	86.1000	6.9700
56 Denmark	6	11/15/02	101.2100	5.9300
75 RI Kr Denmark	6	10/01/26	86.1500	6.9600
104 Denmark	6	02/15/99	102.8000	5.8400
126 Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.4500	6.8300
135 Denmark	4	02/15/00	98.5000	4.0600
180 Denmark	7	08/15/97	101.0300	6.9300
203 Nykredit Bank	7	10/01/26	93.3000	7.5000
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	6	01/04/07	99.6800	6.0200
3 Germany	4¾	11/20/01	102.1567	4.6500
5 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	101.9067	6.1300
6 Germany	8	01/21/02	112.6033	7.1000
8 Germany	6⅝	05/12/05	106.8364	6.4400
9 Germany	6½	10/14/05	103.8050	6.2600
10 Germany	6	01/05/06	100.2333	5.9900
11 Germany en	3¾	03/19/99	98.1574	3.8200
12 Germany	5	08/20/01	101.0600	4.9500
15 Germany	5	05/21/01	101.5200	4.9300
17 Germany	8	07/22/02	113.1000	7.0700
18 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	109.8000	6.7200
21 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.6500	6.7800
25 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	113.3100	7.2800
28 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	92.9343	6.7300
29 Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.3000	6.0500
31 Germany	6	02/16/06	100.2183	5.9900
33 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	111.9300	6.9200
34 Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.3825	6.1100
35 Germany	9	10/20/00	114.5080	7.8600
39 Germany	3½	12/18/98	99.7900	3.5100
40 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	106.2133	6.2400
41 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	108.9600	6.5400
43 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	102.6000	5.9700
44 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.2300	5.5200
45 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	102.2033	5.0100
46 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.1900	5.9400
48 Germany	8½	02/20/01	113.3700	7.5000
49 Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	103.0300	5.2200
50 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	115.1100	7.6000
54 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	106.4600	6.3400
57 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.9000	5.5300
58 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	114.4150	7.7600
59 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	110.20	6.6900
60 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	102.4150	5.1300
61 Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.5800	6.1600
62 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	104.6700	5.6100
64 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	113.4300	7.3800
65 Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.6350	6.7800
67 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.2600	4.8900
68 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.5467	6.3900
69 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	102.8560	5.8300
71 Germany	7	01/13/00	107.5754	6.5100
72 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.7800	6.1400
74 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.1200	6.5400
76 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.1067	6.5300
77 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	103.8300	6.0200
78 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	107.4158	6.2800
79 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	109.7000	6.6100
84 Germany	3½	09/18/98	99.9400	3.5000
85 Germany	9	01/22/01	114.9880	7.8300
88 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.3386	5.9300
89 Germany	6	09/15/03	103.3025	5.8100
93 Germany	6	02/20/98	102.4173	5.8600
94 Germany	6	06/20/16	93.1500	6.4400
97 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.2000	4.8900
99 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.5200	5.1200
100 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.5600	6.3300
101 Germany	7	12/22/97	102.5500	6.8300
103 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	102.5100	6.4600
105 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.7100	5.8500
106 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	101.4333	8.1300
108 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.6233	6.5100
110 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	101.6300	5.1700
111 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	107.1300	6.3000
114 Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	103.2000	6.1800
117 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	102.9500	5.5900
119 Germany Tbills	zero	07/18/97	99.1498	2.9800
125 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.9400	5.5300
133 Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.6600	7.5400
138 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.8800	5.4700
143 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.7661	7.0600
150 Cap Cred Cd 96a	5⅝	08/15/01	102.3269	5.5000
152 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	108.3709	6.6900
161 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	113¼	7.7300
174 KFW	5½	03/12/07	94.9700	5.7900
184 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	102.4400	6.1000
191 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.3833	6.5200
195 Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.6500	6.2100
196 EIB	6	10/22/03	103.2044	5.8100
205 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.9300	7.7500
215 Germany	6¾	06/21/99	106.0300	6.3700
219 Eksportfin A/s	zero	12/17/01	77.4703	5.5700
230 Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	103.7100	6.1500
237 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.1800	5.1900
Dutch Guilder				
63 Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	98.8400	5.8200
66 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	103.2500	6.0500
73 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.90	7.8300
86 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	113½	7.4900
96 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	101.6300	5.9000
107 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	101.4000	5.6700
116 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	108.0500	6.4800
123 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	115½	7.5800
128 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.4000	6.9800
132 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	112.2800	6.6800
134 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	118.5200	7.1700
141 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	110.90	6.7600
142 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.1000	6.1300
145 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	112.90	6.8600
147 Netherlands	zero	05/30/97	98.9291	7.0100
160 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	106.2500	6.3500
173 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	114.45	7.2100
175 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	114	7.2400
183 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.45	7.9300
192 Netherlands	6¾	10/01/98	104.4000	6.4700
193 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.3300	6.9200
194 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.1700	7.1000
201 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	102.9500	5.5900
216 Netherlands	zero	01/15/23	16.6500	7.2000
231 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	109.9000	6.6000
ECU				
80 France OAT	5½	04/25/07	93.0967	5.9100
83 Italy	6	04/02/04	99.0211	6.0593
109 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	108.2000	6.9300
120 France OAT	7	04/25/06	104.5000	6.7000
124 France OAT	6	04/25/04	99.5000	6.0300
130 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	100.4935	4.9800
136 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	116.1500	7.8600
140 France OAT	8½	03/15/02	111.7700	7.6000
177 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	102.8500	5.8300
189 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	105.2000	6.4200
204 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	100.9000	4.9600
210 Britain	4	01/28/00	97.6800	4.1000
212 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	113.6983	7.2600
249 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.6000	8.4400
238 IBRD	zero	04/01/22	3.8000	13.9700
French Franc				
102 Canal Plus S.A.	3½	04/01/02	97.0000	3.6100
112 France BTAN	7	10/12/00	108.2500	6.4700
149 Franceoat	zero	04/25/03	71.2300	5.7400
168 France OAT	8⅛	05/25/99	108.5600	7.4800
188 Franceoat	5½	04/25/07	96.8000	5.6800
226 France B.T.A.N.	5½	10/12/01	102.8000	5.3500
Finnish Markka				
165 Finland Serial s	7¼	04/18/06	101.5424	7.1400
242 Finland sr 1999	11	01/15/99	111.8722	9.8300
Italian Lira				
70 Deutsche Bk Fin	zero	01/20/32	6½	8.1700
Japanese Yen				
199 World Bank	4½	06/20/00	110.6446	4.0700
206 Italy Class B	5	12/15/04	119	4.2000
209 Exim Bk Japan	4⅝	10/01/03	114½	3.8200
228 Fuji	0¼	02/01/02	92.5417	0.2701
240 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	115¼	3.9000
243 Deutsche Bank	3.4000	06/26/97	99.7706	3.4100
Norwegian Krona				
95 Norway	9	01/31/99	108.1800	8.3200
113 Norway	7	05/31/01	106.8500	6.5500
170 Norway	9½	10/31/02	118.5900	8.0100
Portuguese Escudo				
36 Portugal	7⅛	10/01/97	100.3000	7.1037
Spanish Peseta				
232 Spain	10½	10/30/03	118.6310	8.8500
Swedish Krona				
42 Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.9625	10.0000
178 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	112.70	9.0900
186 Sweden	5½	04/12/02	95.9600	5.7300
223 Sweden	13	06/15/01	124.8580	10.4100
241 Sweden 1037	8	08/15/07	103.7360	7.7100
250 Sweden	6	02/09/05	93.0820	6.4500
U.S. Dollar				
2 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	81.8093	5.5000
7 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	62.7500	8.3700
14 Argentina FRNL	6¾	03/29/05	87.1181	7.7500
19 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	62.5313	8.0000
22 Argentina	11⅜	01/30/17	102.6250	11.0800
24 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	89.5313	7.2600
27 Ven S. DI Sn	6½	12/18/07	87.0000	7.4713
37 Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/12	79.4975	8.2500
38 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	102.3750	11.2300
47 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	70.5313	9.5700
52 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	80.5938	8.0700
55 Brazil	6½	01/01/01	97.8438	6.6400
81 Ecuador	3¼	02/28/15	58.4797	5.5600
82 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	70.7500	8.8300
87 Fst PacCap1997	2	03/27/02	98.4174	2.0322
90 Bulgaria	6 7/16	07/28/11	59.6888	10.9900
91 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	70.7500	8.8300
92 Bulgaria	6 7/16	07/28/24	61.6875	10.6400
98 Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/09	84.6250	7.7500
115 IADB	6⅝	03/07/07	96.9352	6.8300
118 Argentina	11	10/09/06	102.6250	10.7200
121 British Gas	zero	11/04/21	14⅝	8.1300
122 Mexico	9⅝	01/15/07	104.0000	9.5000
127 Mexico	7⅝	08/06/01	101.1300	7.5400
129 Puma Fin	5.8000	10/27/29	100.0253	5.7985
131 Mexico D	6.3516	12/28/19	87.7594	7.2400
137 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	41.3750	7.8500
139 Venezuela S.A	6¾	03/18/07	88.0000	7.6700
144 Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	80.7500	7.8900
146 Argentina	5½	04/01/01	127.1000	4.3273
148 Russian Fed	9¼	11/27/01	97.2500	9.5100
153 Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	86.1472	5.2200
154 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	91.5000	7.9200
155 Sakura Capital	6.4344	12/31/99	99.6470	6.4600
156 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	70.5625	9.5700
157 Brazil	6	09/15/13	72.2100	8.3100
158 World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	97.1043	6.8200
159 Brazil	8⅞	11/05/01	99.7500	8.9000
162 Poland	4	10/27/14	80.9063	4.9400
163 Ecuador	6⅝	02/28/25	65.6250	9.8100
164 Deutsche Sied	6¼	02/13/01	98.3750	6.3500
166 Poland	6½	10/27/24	97.6850	6.6500
167 Toronto Dom	6¾	03/27/07	97.6246	6.9100
169 Household	5.7680	08/27/04	99.9531	5.7707
171 Tokyo Elec Pwr	7	02/13/07	97.9770	7.1400
172 Mexico A	6.4531	12/31/19	87.5000	7.3800
176 Bgb Fin Ireland	6¼	03/19/01	97.7500	6.3900
179 GE Capital	6¼	03/27/01	98.5000	6.3500
181 Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	101.7500	11.1800
185 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	63.6250	9.8200
187 Arg Bonex 89	5.6455	12/28/99	36.7875	15.3463
190 Ven S.B Sn	6⅝	03/31/07	82.8127	8.1500
198 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	91.1163	7.5500
200 Arg Pred 2pre 4	5½	09/01/02	111.1000	4.9505
202 Mexico B	6⅝	12/31/19	87.6630	7.2700
207 Peru Pdi	4	03/07/17	57.1250	7.0000
211 Arkaig Fin.	5.6577	03/19/99	99.9966	5.6600
213 World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	101.6994	7.0100
214 Cs Amort Dette	5⅜	12/10/01	99.6000	5.3966
220 Sweden	5.3867	02/08/01	100.0205	5.3900
221 Sino Commercial	6.6000	03/27/03	99.9000	6.6100
222 Credit Lyonnais	6⅝	12/31/99	98.4400	6.7300
224 Canada	6½	05/30/00	99.8767	6.5100
225 Panama	7⅞	02/13/02	97.8750	8.0500
227 Suedwestdeut	6⅝	02/25/02	98.5160	6.6000
229 Credit Local	6½	02/18/04	96.6586	6.7200
235 Belgium	6½	03/25/02	98.3750	6.6100
236 Peru Front Load	3¼	03/07/17	51.3750	6.3300
244 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	42.4033	5.3100
245 MBL Intl Fin	3	11/30/02	100.0000	3.0000
246 Kansai Elec Pwr	7¼	09/25/06	99.5333	7.2800
247 EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	100.2500	7.1100

A Gentle Reminder to Bond Markets

Bloomberg News

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — The president of the Bundesbank warned bond markets over the weekend that it was "dangerous" for investors to pile into European bonds solely on the premise that a country will qualify for the first wave of the planned common currency.

In what may be seen as a warning shot to traders who have made hefty bets that "peripheral" nations, such as Italy and Spain, will be among the founding participants of the euro, Hans Tietmeyer, the German central bank chief, said Saturday that only sound economic policy should lie behind lower bond yields.

If convergence in bond yields "is only based on the expectation that a country will be in the euro area, then it is not enough," Mr. Tietmeyer said after a meeting of European Union finance officials.

Bond yields across the EU have dropped closer to German yields, which traditionally have been the lowest, in the past year amid speculation that Italy, Spain and Portugal might get their economies into shape in time to adopt the euro.

The single currency is scheduled to be launched on Jan. 1, 1999.

Financial markets, expecting other European currencies to be fused with the Deutsche mark, drove yields of Italian and Spanish bonds to record lows last year and pushed yields of other countries below those of Germany.

The lowest borrowing costs are now to be found in the Netherlands and France, with 10-year Dutch rates at 5.88 percent and French rates at 5.92 percent. Austria is at 5.95 percent.

All are below Germany's 6.00 percent, with Belgium only slightly higher, at 6.15 percent.

Mr. Tietmeyer called the convergence among those nations "appropriate," saying there were no "inflationary expectations" in the so-called "core" region.

"If lower bond yields are based on sound and credible policies, that's fine," he said.

GAMES: *New Programs Zap Game Software From Computers*

Continued from Page 11

move a key outlet to relieving stress, making them less productive.

"Bean counters, beware," warned a reviewer on the Hotwired site on the World Wide Web. "Install this software, and watch your productivity walk right out the door."

Mr. Maier disputes that. "Everyone needs to find a way to reduce stress, or whatever, but I don't think using company tools is a way to do that," he said. "If you want to take a walk, take a walk."

In any event, DVD Software's $60 program is doing a brisk business in this niche market — one that it shares with a few other products, like the competing *Gamewarden, which even allows a net*work operator to limit the times when employees are allowed to play games, or to set a maximum amount of time for surfing the World Wide Web.

(Details of the products can be found on the Internet at http://www.antigame.com and at http://www.gamewarden.com.)

"We have about 1,000 customers," Mr. Hollander said. "You would be surprised who is using it, from the smallest high school to technology companies like EDS." He said Amoco, Disney, Alcoa, Union Pacific and Monsanto had also bought the program.

A spokeswoman for Monsanto, however, said the company decided not to use the software because computer managers said there was no sign of any problem with employees playing games on company time.

DVD software is part of a new breed of family enterprises that have sprung up around the computer industry — often, as it happens, churning out the very games that provide grist for DVD's mills. Mr. Hollander is an experienced programmer; his wife, Dana, started the company along with his brother, David.

The software works similarly to antivirus programs, by searching out signature blocks of computer code that a game program stores on a computer's hard drive. When a signature is detected, Antigame scours the directories and re*moves the entire program. Alternatively*, the software can be set to report the offending game without deleting it.

This approach helps the digital predator pounce on even the most elusive prey. For example, users cannot simply hide the game Tetris inside a computer folder marked with an innocuous name like "olddata.txt," or change Sim City's name to "New York" to escape detection. Nor can a game be hidden merely by compressing it, the company says.

The code-sniffing approach has also made it easier for the company to modify the program as new games appear. Customers notify the company when Antigame fails to detect a game; the company writes a modification to the software and posts it on the World Wide Web, so its customers can download the improvement. At last count, the program could detect 6,000 games.

In a test last year, a reviewer at Government Computer News, a trade publication, called the software's performance "admirable but a bit sketchy." The review said the program searched out and destroyed well-known games like Doom and Wolfenstein, Minesweeper and Solitaire, but others got away unscathed.

"It will never catch every game," Mr. Hollander conceded. "It is a constant chase. You keep adding to the data base."

The most likely games to escape are *the relatively rudimentary programs* called "shareware" that are written by amateurs and often distributed over the Internet. And because the software runs only on microprocessors made by Intel, users of Macintoshes are off the hook. So are workers who play games over the Internet, because the computer codes for these games are not permanently stored in a machine's memory.

Could Antigame misfire and accidentally delete, say, the final draft of a user's tax return?

"Very unlikely," the company's online literature says. "However, we do recommend making a backup prior to activating Antigame."

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Woolwich Building Society	DM400	2002	⅛	99.955	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (Lehman Brothers.)
Frome	ITL350,000	1999	0.05	100.25	—	Under 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 100.00. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Cariplo.)
Fixed-Coupons						
AB Spintab	$125	2000	6⅜	101.1325	—	Reoffered at 99.945. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Salomon Brothers.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	$300	2000	6¾	101.045	99.94	Reoffered 99.87. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Buenos Aires	$250	2007	11¼	99.25	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. Denominations $10,000. (Chase Manhattan Bank.)
Canada Mortgage and *Housing*	$500	2002	7.00	101.606	100.11	Reoffered at 99.981. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Commerzbank	$250	1999	6½	100.782	99.80	Reoffered at 99.782. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Commerzbank.)
European Investment Bank	$300	2001	6⅝	101.227	99..92	Reoffered at 99.802. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage	$800	2007	7.10	99.8868	100.07	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz	$200	2001	6¾	101.065	99.68	Reoffered at 99.665. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Rabobank	$250	2000	6⅝	101.0625	99.90	Reoffered at 99.875. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Nikko.)
World Bank	DM250	2002	4¾	100.925	99.55	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Commerzbank.)
ASDA Group	£200	2007	8⅜	100.497	—	Reoffered at 98.872. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Natwest Markets.)
Export Development Corp.	£100	2000	6.55	100.00	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Nomura.)
Midland Bank	£150	perpt.	8⅝	99.48	—	Callable in 2007 at par, thereafter interest will be 8 ⅝ and callable every five years. Fees 0.625%. (HSBC Markets.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank	FF750	2007	5.40	99.97	—	Callable at par in 2002, thereafter interest will be 7.40%. Fees 0.325%. (Credit Lyonnais.)
Household Finance	FF1,500	2007	6¼	101.48	99.25	Reoffered at 99.855. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banque Paribas.)
Rabobank	DF300	2002	5.00	101.725	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Rabobank.)
Genfinance	DK600	2006	7.00	101.75	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Generale Bank.)
National Australia Bank	Aus$150	2000	7½	101.08	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Toronto - Dominion.)
World Bank	Y15,000	2000	5.60	98.50	—	Redemption at maturity will be in sterling at £2,541.29 per 500,000 yen. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations 500,000 yen. (LTCB Int'l.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 7-11

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Hong Kong:** Futures Industry Association and Managed Futures Association host East-West '97 Conference. From Tuesday to Saturday. **Tokyo:** The Ministry of Finance releases trade figures for the first 20 days of March.	**London:** European Bank for Reconstruction and Development holds annual meeting. Until Tuesday. **Noordwijk, Netherlands:** EU and the Rio Group foreign ministers meet. The Rio Group is composed of Central American, South American and Caribbean nations.	**Atlanta:** International Data Group hosts Internet Commerce Expo. Tuesday to Friday. **Washington:** End-Users Derivatives Association hosts conference on derivatives and disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Thursday to Friday.
Monday April 7	**Singapore:** Net World & Interop '97, computer network exhibition. **Tokyo:** Keidanren President Shoichiro Toyoda holds news conference. **Sydney:** Australian government to release award rates of pay index for February.	**Copenhagen:** Danmarks Statistik, the Danish statistics bureau, releases January/February retail sales. **Rome:** Istat releases the final March consumer price index. **Vienna:** Bank Austria AG holds seminar on emerging markets.	**Ottawa:** Statistics Canada reports February building permits. **Santiago:** Central bank reports the trade balance for March. **Washington:** U.S. Agriculture Department releases weekly report on planting progress for seven crops.
Tuesday April 8	**Kuala Lumpur:** Hong Leong Industries Bhd. holds a shareholders meeting. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency may release monthly outlook for the economy; Bank of Japan releases March wholesale price index.	**Bern:** Department for Industry, Commerce and Employment releases March jobless figures. **Nuremberg:** German unemployment figures for March. **Earnings expected:** Commerzbank AG, OMV AG..	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases survey of total U.S. sales at department stores. **Washington:** February wholesale trade; Federal Reserve System reports February consumer credit.
Wednesday April 9	**Sydney:** Securities Institute holds seminar on the "Financial System Inquiry." **Tokyo:** Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan releases data on bank lending and deposits for March.	**Earnings expected:** Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, Leykam-Muerztaler Papier- und Zellstoff AG, Smiths Industries PLC, Unidanmark AS.	**Washington:** Treasury Deputy Secretary Lawrence Summers testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on international economic policy, export and trade promotion.
Thursday April 10	**Hong Kong:** Wing Lee Holding Ltd. begins trading on the Hong Kong stock exchange. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan Governor Yasuo Matsushita speaks at meeting of Japanese trust banks; results on machine orders for February.	**Paris:** Bank of France's policy council meets to decide whether to change its interest rates. **Vienna:** Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG supervisory board holds extraordinary meeting to discuss changes in its management structure.	**Washington:** The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; Federal Reserve System reports weekly money supply.
Friday April 11	**Tokyo:** Kudo Corp. begins trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange second section. **Earnings expected:** Zhenhai Refining, Nority International, Tai Sang Land, Jingwei Textile, Truly International, SIS International.	**Madrid:** National Statistics Institute releases the March inflation index. **Stockholm:** SCB releases March unemployment figures	**Washington:** Labor Department reports the producer price index for March; Commerce Department reports retail sales for March; Federal Reserve System releases weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	April 4	March 27	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,526.07	6,740.59	—3.18
DJ Util.	214.85	219.12	—1.95
DJ Trans.	2,400.54	2,404.39	—0.16
S & P 100	737.02	754.24	—2.28
S & P 500	757.90	773.88	—2.06
S & P Ind	889.88	907.43	—1.93
NYSE Cp	398.02	407.43	—2.31
Nasdaq Cp	1,236.72	1,249.51	—1.02
Japan			
Nikkei 225	17,860.59	18,189.72	—1.81
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,236.60	4,312.90	—1.77
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,817.10	5,999.70	—3.04
France			
CAC 40	2,517.97	2,656.68	—5.22
Germany			
DAX	3,244.93	3,429.05	—5.37
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,204.59	12,534.32	—2.63
World			
MSCIP	807.54	828.87	—2.57

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	April 4	March 27
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5 9/16	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.45
3-month interbank	0.59	0.63
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	3.18	6.00
3-month interbank	0.59	6 5/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 5/16	3 5/16
3-month interbank	3¼	3¼
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.25	3.85
3-month interbank	3.27	3.28

Gold	April 4	Mar27	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	347.40	348.10	-0.20

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	April 4	Mar. 27	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.98	6.91	6.99	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.72	6.55	6.73	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.39	6.26	6.39	5.96
Pounds sterling	7.70	7.53	7.70	7.09
French francs	4.98	5.01	5.02	4.66
Italian lire	7.78	7.74	7.78	6.98
Danish kroner	5.85	5.85	5.86	5.38
Swedish kronor	5.57	5.59	5.60	4.82
ECUs, long term	6.31	6.27	6.31	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	5.30	5.26	5.31	4.76
Can. $	6.30	6.16	6.30	5.70
Aus. $	7.86	7.73	7.86	7.11
N.Z. $	8.04	8.06	8.09	7.19
Yen	1.72	1.66	1.94	1.64

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 3

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	113.0	938.9	238.0	1,877.3
Convert.	—	0.6	28.9	3.6
FRNs	617.1	734.9	384.3	41.6
ECP	4,644.8	5,225.0	7,483.3	6,606.1
Total	5,375.5	6,922.7	8,134.5	8,528.6

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	20,292.0	14,223.0	60,328.5	22,183.2
Convert.	942.9	449.0	3,170.4	1,428.4
FRNs	14,244.3	5,157.5	37,282.6	9,241.7
ECP	10,533.0	11,673.0	14,325.3	20,238.3
Total	46,012.2	31,502.5	115,106.8	53,091.6

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 9/16	5 11/16	6
Deutsche mark	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Pound sterling	6 5/16	6⅜	6 11/16
French franc	3⅜	3 5/16	3⅜
ECU	4⅛	4⅛	4 3/16
Yen	½	½	½

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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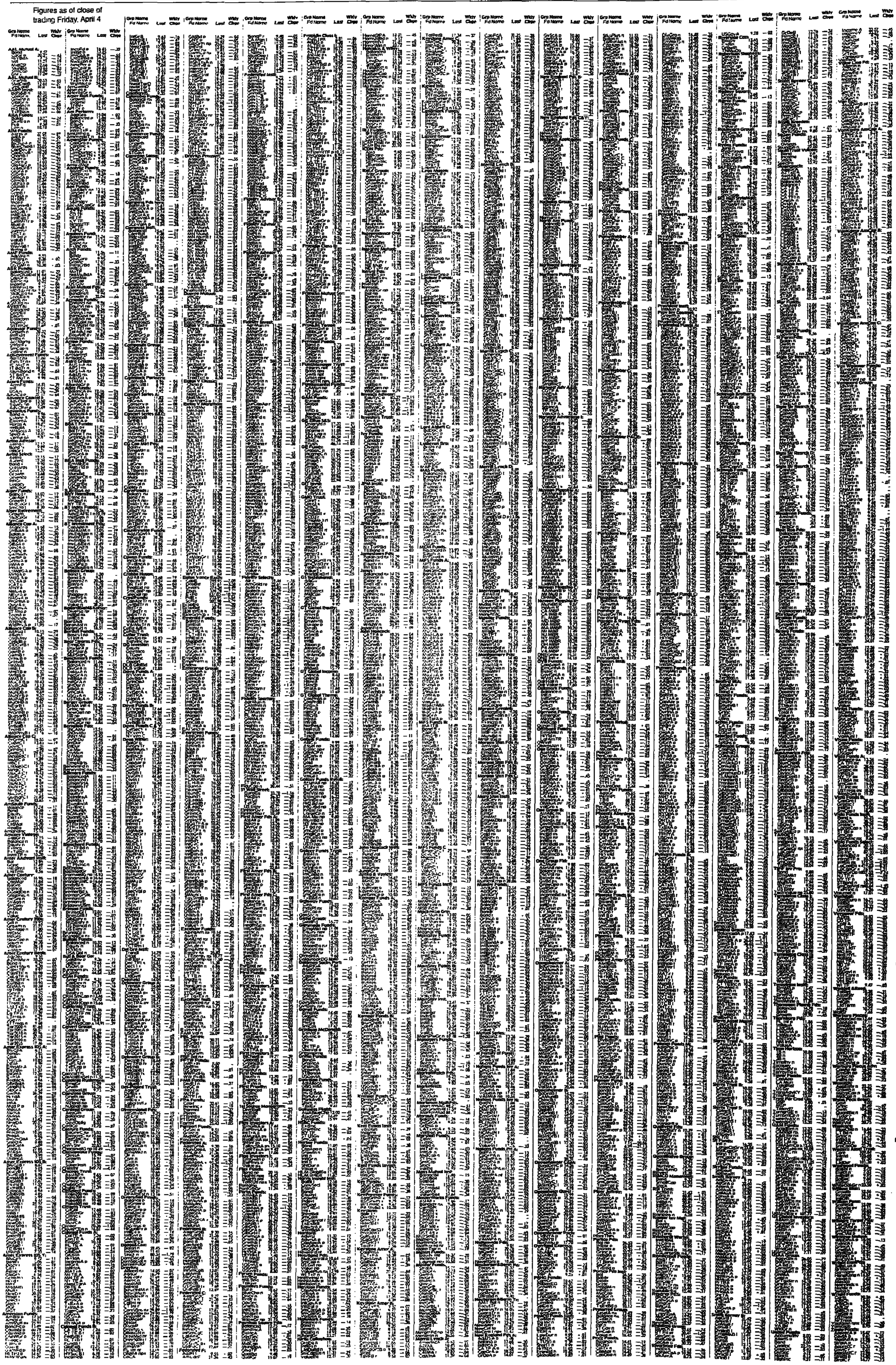
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 4

Continued on Page 17

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 4



SHORT COVER

U.S. Opposes Office-Supply Merger

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government will go to court this week to stop a scaled-down merger of the nation's two largest office-supply chains.

The Federal Trade Commission voted 4-1 on Friday to reject an offer by Staples Inc. and Office Depot Inc. to sell to their biggest competitor part of the combined empire they have envisioned.

Commission officials say that even with that concession, the merger would increase prices.

Thomas Stemberg, the chief executive of Staples, said he was taken aback by the ruling because the commission's staff had encouraged the companies to pursue a restructured deal that included the sale of 63 stores to Officemax Inc.

Taiwan Tries to Calm Pork Fears

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan offered free pork dishes at a large government-run picnic on Sunday and reopened a zoo as part of efforts to restore confidence in the pork industry.

The city of Kaohsiung, whose pork production and prices have been decimated by foot-and-mouth disease, gave away three metric tons of pork in the second government-sponsored "eat-in" since news of the epidemic broke in March.

Meanwhile, Taipei announced it would reopen a popular zoo after officials vaccinated animals and deemed them safe to come into contact with people.

Suez Won't Confirm Special Payout

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Compagnie de Suez SA declined comment Sunday on a newspaper report it was poised to offer shareholders 3.8 billion French francs ($673.7 million) in dividends to win them over to a merger with Lyonnaise des Eaux SA, a water utility.

"We will provide no details on the merger terms until April 11, when the boards of Suez and Lyonnaise are scheduled to meet," a Suez spokeswoman said.

Analysts said such a dividend payment would give holders a 12.5 percent premium on the current share price, and remove the final hurdle to a merger that would create one of the world's largest utilities, with a market value of 80 billion francs.

Pakistan Airlines Seeks New Planes

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan International Airlines will spend $1 billion on new aircraft by the end of 1998, a local newspaper reported Sunday.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif asked executives of the airline to retire 19 of its 30 planes, some of which have been in service for 27 years. He also called for the purchase of four new Boeing 747 jetliners and two smaller Boeing 777 jets, according to The News, an English-language daily.

An Israeli Arms Merger Is Proposed

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel's five leading arms manufacturers are considering a privatization and merger plan, it was reported on Sunday.

Directors of the five companies — Israel Aircraft Industries, Israel Military Industries, Rafael Israel Armaments Authority, Tadiran Ltd. and Elbit Systems Ltd. — met recently to discuss the plan, which was drafted by an external consultant, according to the report in the daily Ha'aretz.

Cash-Flush Sunbeam Mulls Options

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Sunbeam Corp. has begun interviewing investment bankers to consider options that include making hostile takeovers of as much as $5 billion or selling the company, Chief Executive Albert Dunlap said.

The maker of Oster blenders, Sunbeam toasters and other small appliances will generate this year about $200 million more than it needs for capital spending, which will lead to share buybacks, acquisitions or sale of the company, Mr. Dunlap added.

Canberra Looks at Bank Reform

Wallis Report Could Lead to Mergers Among Financial Firms

Reuters

CANBERRA — A wide-ranging report into Australia's financial sector to be issued this week is expected to hold the key to mergers between the country's big four banks.

The government had instructed the authorities who generated the report to examine issues facing not just banks but also other financial institutions such as insurers, whose clout has grown tremendously in recent years.

But analysts say the inquiry, headed by Stan Wallis, a businessman, focused on the traditional obsession of the Australian financial industry — banking takeovers and mergers.

A banking analyst at a major Sydney brokerage firm said he thought the proposed regulatory changes "are of modest significance in the short-medium term."

"The key issue is mergers," the analyst added.

Treasurer Peter Costello ordered the inquiry in May 1996, saying the existing regulatory system had not been examined thoroughly since Australian financial markets were deregulated in the mid 1980s.

Two forces are generally seen as pulling Australian banking in opposite directions.

One is that the country's biggest four banks are considered to be too small compared with enormous international competitors.

The other is a perception of inadequate competition, sharpened by Australians' historic hostility to banks.

To sustain competition, Canberra has banned mergers between the big four banks and the two biggest life insurers: National Australia Bank Ltd., Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd., Westpac Banking Corp., Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., and National Mutual Holdings Ltd. and AMP Society.

Westpac on Thursday announced a deal to take over Bank of Melbourne Ltd., but the government immediately said that its approval would depend on the policy it developed after examining the Wallis Inquiry report.

The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission has opposed mergers that would leave a state without a significant regional bank like the Bank of Melbourne, and says it would need evidence of changed circumstances before altering that stance.

But analysts say that circumstances have changed in recent years: The life insurers and a mass of smaller organizations have begun to offer such basic banking services as home loans.

The trend is expected to continue as telecommunications companies and others move into financial services, probably on the Internet.

Some analysts say that if the Wallis report widens the notion of the market to include other organizations, it might see improved competition, easing resistance to mergers.

The report also is expected to comment on the view that Australia could have bigger banks without sacrificing competition if it lifted its tight restrictions on foreign ownership of banks.

But analysts say that if local banks are unpopular among Australian voters, foreign-controlled banks would be viewed with great suspicion, and the government might be unable to get such a change through Parliament.

The report also is expected to address regulatory issues, notably deposit insurance. The Australian government does not guarantee deposits, and analysts say Canberra could decide to introduce deposit insurance.

Firms' Phone Bill Plan Draws Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In an unusual alliance, AT&T Corp., Bell Atlantic Corp. and Nynex Corp. have sent U.S. regulators a plan that they say would cut monthly telephone bills for businesses and residences by $400 million a year.

But Chairman Reed Hundt of the Federal Communications Commission quickly dismissed the plan, saying that it would drive up residential phone bills and that Congress would almost certainly oppose such a move.

The proposal, which came in a joint filing Friday to the commission, is an attempt to settle a raging debate within the industry about how much the government should reduce the access charges that long-distance carriers pay to local phone companies.

"We all compromised on our positions," said Edward Young 3d, vice president and associate general counsel for Bell Atlantic, "and the real winner is the American consumer."

But the proposal immediately came under attack from three other local phone companies, which predicted that it would drive up local bills and especially hurt customers in rural areas, whose service is deeply subsidized by the access charges.

Consumer advocates noted that the plan's only wholly new feature was a flat charge of 75 cents a month that would be added to local bills in three steps, starting July 1. This so-called Connect America fee would defray the cost of wiring schools and libraries for access to the Internet — a cherished goal of the Clinton administration.

'This is a ruse to reduce the amount of money that goes to support local service in high-cost areas.'

The companies' proposal comes as the communications commission considers revamping two areas of phone regulation: a subsidy program that keeps local phone service affordable in high-cost areas and for low-income customers, and $20 billion in annual access fees that long-distance companies pay local phone companies. The commission is expected to take action May 8.

The agency has been grappling with an issue at the center of the debate: How does it strip away decades of subsidies, wire the schools and libraries and still preserve affordable local phone service?

Gene Kimmelman, co-director of the Consumers Union's Washington office, said the phone companies' plan would raise total monthly bills by more than $3 billion a year in new charges and fees.

Mr. Hundt said, "I don't think Congress intended to have us raise residential basic dial tone like AT&T and Bell Atlantic propose. And, I think I'm reading Congress right on this."

Robert Blau, a vice president at BellSouth Corp., another local service provider, also attacked the proposal, saying, "This is a ruse for the companies to reduce the amount of money that goes to support local phone service in high-cost areas and would put pressure on state regulators to increase local rates" to make up the difference.

Tom Tauke, an executive vice president at Nynex, which Bell Atlantic is seeking to buy, said the proposal would not jeopardize subsidies that keep service affordable and denied that it would lead to higher phone bills. *(AP, NYT)*

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GREECE	DR	18,200	9,100	50%
IRELAND	IR£	52	26	50%
ITALY	ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
LUXEMBOURG	LFR	3,3800	1,350	60%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
PORTUGAL	ESC	11,960	5,000	58%
SPAIN	PTAS	11,700	5,000	57%
SWEDEN	SEK	832	350	58%
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INVESTING

A Bull Market That Still Breathes

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It may look like the carcass of a bull market , but many of the vultures circling overhead have a different type of feast in mind.

Even if stock strategists are not ready to publicly predict when the market will hit bottom in this correction — a term used to describe a drop of at least 10 percent — many of them seem clear on one point: this isn't the start of a bear market.

Notably, many strategists are trying to decide how long to wait before it is time for some bargain-hunting. But when will it be safe to start?

"Wherever we're going, we're getting there quickly," said James Solloway, director of research at Argus Research. "We're more than half way through this correction, and as investors become more fearful of the future and start to panic, that's the time to start looking at the market for opportunities to reinvest."

Considering the market's rapid ascent since last summer's bruising sell-off, the steep pullback of the past two weeks is considered a rather healthy development in most corners. The damage has been orderly but swift and startling.

The Dow Jones industrial average, sporting a robust 10 percent gain for the year when it set a new high less than a month ago, is now up only about 1 percent on the year. The Standard & Poor's 500 list, meanwhile, a popular benchmark among mutual-fund investors, is down about 7 percent from its record high in February.

Many analysts consider the steep pullback in stocks to be healthy.

"We don't think it's over, but with the stock market more or less turned back to zero for the year, we think we're closer to the end than the beginning of this correction," said Jeffrey Applegate, chief investment strategist at Lehman Brothers.

In January, fearful that the stock market had grown extremely pricey, Lehman advised its clients to reduce their exposure to the stock market.

Still, Lehman is now trying to decide when to increase its recommended stock allocation, Mr. Applegate said.

Larry Rice, chief investment officer at Josephthal, Lyon & Ross, says that bond yields, which hit a seven-month high on Friday, are too attractive now for stocks to mount a sustainable rally.

Even so, Mr. Rice and others think that the market's fundamental backdrop remains healthy, even with the Federal Reserve Board's market-jolting decision to raise interest rates last month.

Although the Fed's preemptive strike against inflation is viewed as a threat to company profits, many analysts expect the strategy to pay off.

The Fed is "trying to stay ahead of the inflation curve, and any adjustments now are going to be much milder than if the Fed fell behind on inflation and had to implement catch-up rate increases," said Russ Labrasca, senior vice president at Principal Financial Securities of Dallas.

So earnings growth may slow, but there will be less chance of a recession to halt the bull market, analysts contend.

Latin America Goes Its Own Way

Stocks Didn't Dive With the Dow

Bloomberg News

MIAMI — Latin American stock markets passed an important test last week: As the U.S. stock market suffered its biggest plunge in almost a decade, stocks south of the border showed relatively little effect.

The Sao Paulo stock market's Bovespa index soared to record highs, even as New York's Dow Jones industrial average plunged to near its lowest level this year. In Colombia, the Bogota IBB index rose all five days this week as investors bet interest rates would fall, even after the Federal Reserve Board raised U.S. interest rates on March 25.

"Investors are betting that maybe there will be another rate hike in May, but then the Fed will lay off. Added to that, you have a very positive economic situation in Latin America right now," said Jim Barrineau, chief Latin America strategist at Smith Barney Inc. "I think Latin America will continue to outperform the U.S. market."

This year, Latin American stocks are up 16.4 percent, according to the Morgan Stanley Latin America Index, compared with a 2.4 percent rise for the Standard & Poor's 500 index of U.S. stocks. Not all Latin American stock markets performed well this week. The ones most closely linked to the U.S. suffered — Argentina fell 2.3 percent and Mexico slipped 2.4 percent. But even those markets showed signs of improvement after an initial downturn.

Venezuela, already hurting from economic problems and labor unrest, saw its stock market fall 3.3 percent last week. Worries about the impact of higher U.S. interest rates clearly helped push stocks down, although concern about the Venezuelan government's ability to pass new labor laws and other economic measures was just as important. After outperforming all other Latin American stock markets last year, Venezuela's general stock index is down 8 percent this year.

If anything, the week's performance in the United States and Latin America showed investors why it is important to diversify stock portfolios and invest in emerging markets. At the same time, it showed why it is important to be choosy about which emerging markets to invest in.

Some Latin America strategists, including Mr. Barrineau, had been recommending all year that investors put their money in Brazil and Chile. "We see no reason to change," Mr. Barrineau said.

If the plunge in U.S. stocks worsens this year, Latin America is not likely to suffer much, unless the plunge is because the Fed unexpectedly raises rates more than another half percentage point or so, he said.

"If the drop in the U.S. is because of poor company earnings or because of people wanting to put more money in cash, Latin America won't be hurt much," he added.

Part of the strength in Latin American markets has come about because local investors are putting more money into stocks, said Daniel Dantas, a manager with Opportunity Capital Partners Ltda. of Brazil.

"Nobody cares about 25 basis points," Mr. Dantas said, referring to the Fed's quarter-point increase in short-term U.S. interest rates.

Mr. Dantas said some $50 million a day had been moving from fixed-income assets into equities in Brazil, and that is expected to continue.

But the story is different with fixed-income instruments. As U.S. yields rise, investors are demanding higher rates from Latin America before they are willing to risk investment, said Steve Merrell, a fund manager for the IDS Special Income Fund, adding that he cut investments in emerging markets fixed-income instruments in half since February.

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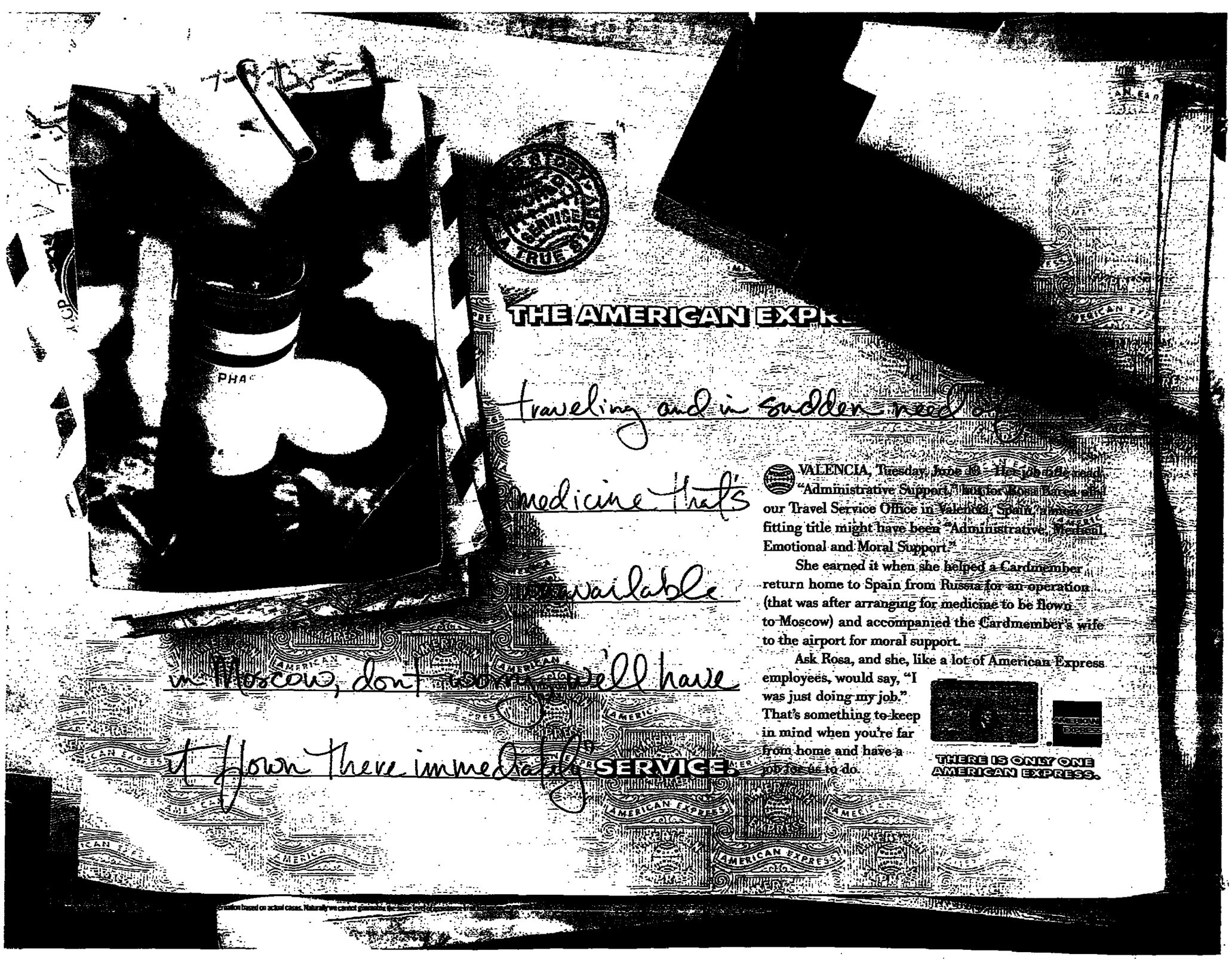
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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



VALENCIA, Tuesday, June 10 – Her job title read "Administrative Support," but for Rosa Parcerisa at our Travel Service Office in Valencia, Spain, a more fitting title might have been "Administrative, Medical, Emotional and Moral Support."

She earned it when she helped a Cardmember return home to Spain from Russia for an operation (that was after arranging for medicine to be flown to Moscow) and accompanied the Cardmember's wife to the airport for moral support.

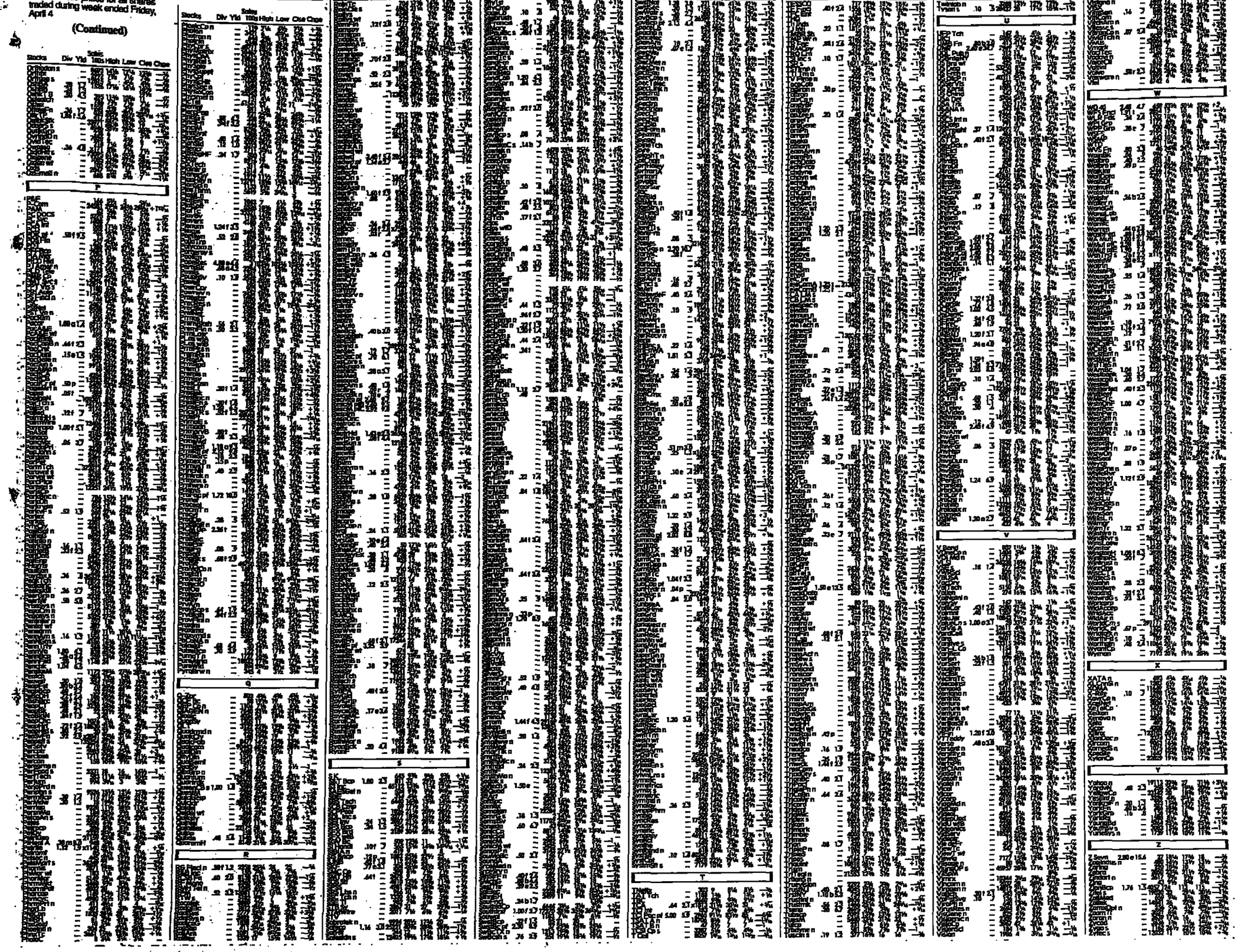
Ask Rosa, and she, like a lot of American Express employees, would say, "I was just doing my job." That's something to keep in mind when you're far from home and have a job for us to do.

THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 4

(Continued)



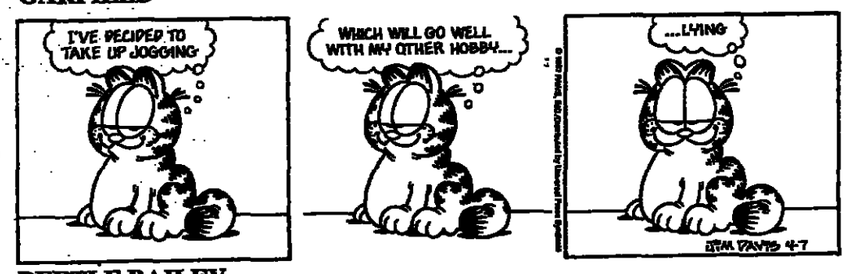
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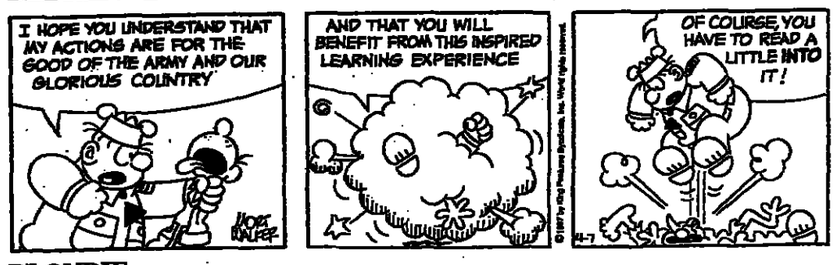
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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ORHRRO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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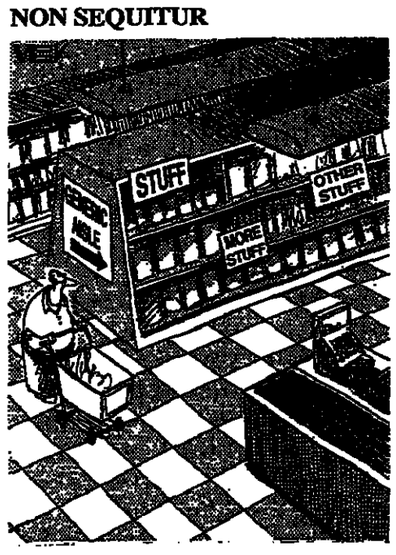
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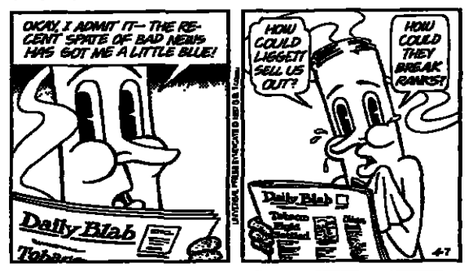


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SPORTS

Bullets Beat Celtics, Closing In on Playoff

The Associated Press

Chris Webber and Juwan Howard scored 31 points each as the Washington Bullets continued their playoff surge by handing the Boston Celtics their ninth straight loss Sunday, 120-114.

The Celtics closed to within 107-106 with 5:05 to go before Washington got

NBA ROUNDUP

the next eight points on baskets by Howard and Webber and two by Rod Strickland.

The Bullets broke a tie with idle Cleveland for the seventh Eastern Conference playoff spot.

The Celtics (13-63) can add another milestone to the worst season in their history. They fell to 0-22 in the Atlantic Division with two games left, against Orlando and Philadelphia. No NBA team has ever lost all its division games in a season.

The 74-67 halftime score was higher than the lowest score for a full game this season, San Antonio's 64-59 win over Cleveland on March 25.

Clippers 103, Nets 96 Loy Vaught scored 20 points and grabbed 11 rebounds, helping the Los Angeles Clippers win their third straight road game.

New Jersey, which lost its fourth in a row, led 77-73 going into the final quarter. But the Clippers outscored them 21-8 to open a comfortable 94-85 lead with 3:39 to play.

In games played Saturday:

Sonics 103, Dallas 84 Gary Payton scored six of his 23 points during a game-breaking 9-0 run as Seattle handed visiting Dallas its 10th straight loss.

Troubled forward Shawn Kemp did not start for the fourth straight game and was fined for not notifying the team before he missed Friday's practice. Kemp equaled a season low with three points in seven first-half minutes. He did not play in the second half.

Heat 98, Raptors 84 In Miami, Tim Hardaway scored 11 of his 20 points in the third quarter as the Heat pulled away from Toronto. It was the Heat's 11th win in their last 12 games and their eighth straight at home.

Damon Stoudamire paced Toronto with 25 points. For Miami, Alonzo Mourning contributed 15 points and 10 rebounds, while Jamal Mashburn scored 16.

Hornets 115, 76ers 113 In Charlotte, the Hornets, who had reached the playoffs Friday night when they were idle and their chief rivals lost, struggled Saturday before Matt Geiger's tip-in at the buzzer gave them a victory over Philadelphia.

Geiger's basket helped the Hornets overcome a career-high 39-point game by Jerry Stackhouse and a 32-point, 10-rebound, seven-assist performance from Allen Iverson.

Glen Rice was the top scorer for Charlotte with 41 points. Geiger finished with 15 points and 13 rebounds and Vlade Divac had 12 points and 13 rebounds.

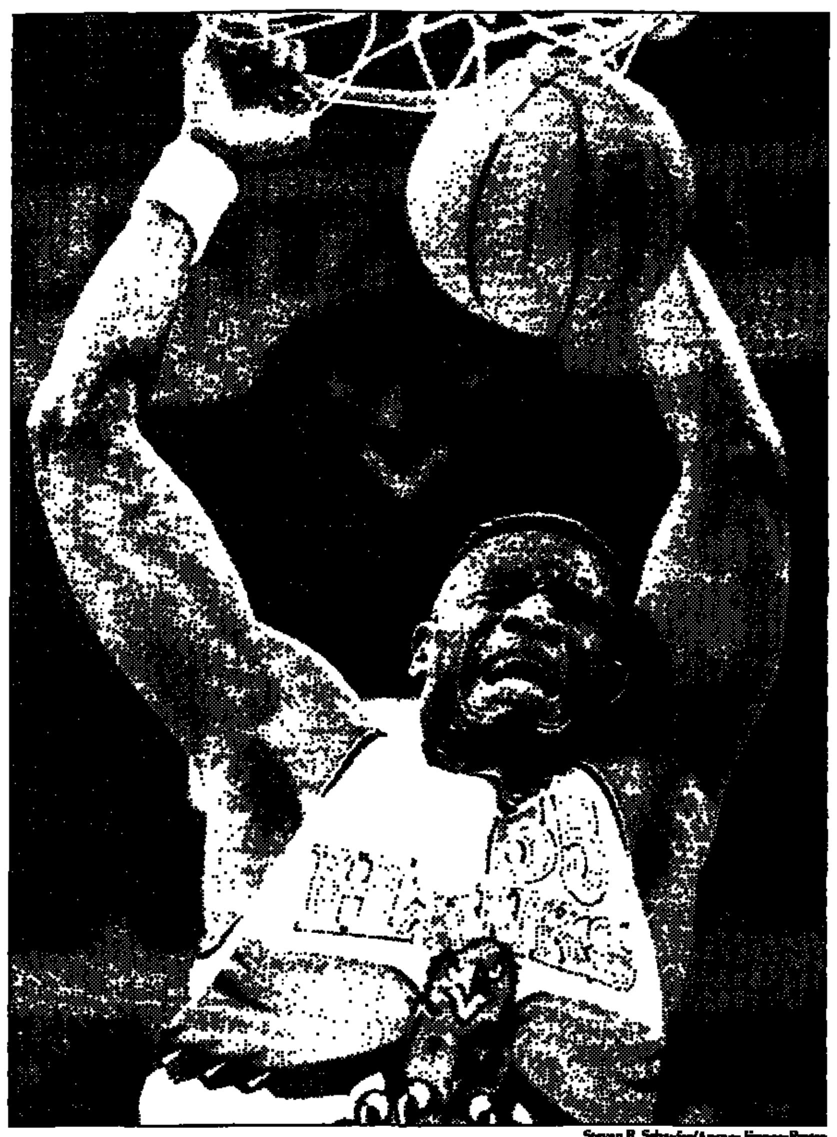
Knicks 102, Hawks 97 John Starks made seven 3-pointers and scored 26 points as New York won in Atlanta.

The Knicks, who suffered a dismal home loss to Orlando on Friday, handed Atlanta only its fifth loss of the season at the Omni and maintained their hold on the third seed in the East.

Warriors 120, Spurs 103 Donyell Marshall tied his career high with 30 points and Chris Mullin reached 16,000 career points by scoring 22 as Golden State beating visiting San Antonio.

Latrell Sprewell and Joe Smith each added 19 as the Warriors won their third consecutive game for just the second time this season. Dominique Wilkins scored 25 points to lead the Spurs.

Suns 99, Trail Blazers 90 In Portland, Oregon, Kevin Johnson scored 30 points, including eight free throws during the last two minutes, as Phoenix won its ninth straight.



Steven R. Schaefer/Agence France-Presse

Dikembe Mutombo of the Hawks slam-dunking against the Knicks.

Edmonton Misses Victory But Gains Playoff Berth

Bruins Beat Panthers to Snap Losing Streak

The Associated Press

The Edmonton Oilers allowed a victory to slip away in the final seconds of their game with Vancouver. But the 2-2 tie was still enough to guarantee the Oilers a place in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Martin Gelinas scored his second goal of the game with two seconds re-

NHL ROUNDUP

maining in regulation time Saturday night to earn the Canucks a tie in Edmonton. Ryan Smyth and Doug Weight scored for Edmonton.

The Oilers are tied with Phoenix in fifth place in the Western Conference with 80 points. Ninth-place Calgary has 73 points with four games remaining, but two are against eighth-place Chicago, which has 75.

Because of the head-to-head games, neither Chicago nor Calgary can catch the Oilers.

Bruins 4, Panthers 2 In Boston, Jean-Yves Roy scored two goals and Jim Carey made 27 saves as Boston beat Florida to snap a seven-game losing streak.

Jason Allison and Ray Bourque also scored for Boston, which has an NHL-low 59 points. Per Gustafsson and Rob Niedermayer scored for Florida.

Penguins 5, Senators 2 Petr Nedved scored two goals and Mario Lemieux scored his 49th goal of the season as Pittsburgh ended Ottawa's franchise-record four-game winning streak.

Joe Dziedzic and Alex Hicks also scored for Pittsburgh, which tied the idle New York Rangers for fifth place in the Eastern Conference. Wade Redden and Sergei Zholtok scored for Ottawa.

Lightning 3, Islanders 2 Dino Ciccarelli scored his 32d goal and added an assist as Tampa won on the road to keep its playoff hopes alive.

Chris Gratton and Shawn Burr added goals and Rick Tabaracci made 16 saves for the Lightning, who moved a point ahead of the Islanders in the crowded race for the final Eastern Conference playoff spots.

Zigmund Palffy scored his 48th goal and Niklas Andersson also had a goal for the Islanders, who are fighting for their first playoff berth in three seasons. Tommy Salo, starting his 17th straight game, stopped 25 shots.

Whalers 4, Canadiens 1 Sean Burke made 31 saves and Glen Wesley and Kent Manderville scored first-period goals as Hartford beat host Montreal to move into a tie with Ottawa for the final Eastern Conference playoff spot.

A former Canadien, Chris Murray, also scored, and Keith Primeau added an empty-net goal. Martin Rucinsky scored for Montreal, which is one point ahead of Hartford and Ottawa.

Red Wings 4, Maple Leafs 2 In Toronto, Mathieu Dandenault had a goal and an assist to lead Detroit past Toronto, ending the Maple Leafs' five-game unbeaten streak.

Steve Yzerman, Mike Knuble and Vyacheslav Kozlov also scored for Detroit, which will finish third in the Western Conference. Wendel Clark and Mats Sundin scored for Toronto, which had already been eliminated from the playoff race.

Stars 3, Kings 3 Mike Modano scored his 34th and 35th goals as Dallas tied in Los Angeles to close within two points of first-place Colorado in the Western Conference.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	4	0	1.000	—
Boston	3	1	.750	1
New York	2	2	.500	2
Toronto	2	2	.500	2
Detroit	2	3	.400	2½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Minnesota	4	1	.800	—
Cleveland	2	2	.500	1½
Milwaukee	1	2	.333	2
Chicago	1	3	.250	2½
Kansas City	1	3	.250	2½
WEST DIVISION				
Anaheim	2	2	.500	—
Oakland	2	2	.500	—
Texas	1	2	.333	½
Seattle	1	3	.250	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Florida	4	1	.800	—
Montreal	3	2	.600	1
Atlanta	2	2	.500	1½
Philadelphia	1	4	.200	3
New York	1	4	.200	3
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	4	1	.800	—
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	1
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500	2½
Chicago	0	4	.000	3½
St. Louis	0	5	.000	4
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	4	1	.800	—
San Francisco	3	1	.750	½
Los Angeles	3	2	.600	1
Colorado	3	2	.600	1

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 000 110 050 1—8 10 0
Chicago 000 010 060 0—7 10 3

Moehler, M. Myers (7), Lira (8), Miceli (8), To.Jones (8), Sager (10) and Walbeck; Baldwin, T. Castillo (8), Levine (9), Bertotti (9), Simas (9) and Karkovice, Pena (9). W—To.Jones, 1-1. L—Levine, 0-1. Sv—Sager (1). HR—Chicago, Karkovice (1).

Milwaukee 100 000 010—2 5 0
Toronto 000 012 03x—6 9 1

Karl, Florie (6), Villone (8), Wickman (8) and Matheny; Guzman, Plesac (8), Crabtree (8) and Santiago. W—Guzman, 1-0. L—Karl, 0-1. Sv—Crabtree (1). HR—Tor., Carter (1).

Kansas City 200 000 000—2 7 1
Minnesota 000 000 010—1 8 1

Belcher, Pichardo (8) and M.Sweeney; Tewksbury, Olson (9) and Steinbach. W—Belcher, 1-0. L—Tewksbury, 0-1. Sv—Pichardo (1). HR—Minn., Cordova (1).

Baltimore 000 002 300—5 9 0
Texas 400 000 000—4 5 2

Erickson, Mills (7), Orosco (8), A. Benitez (8) and Hoiles, Webster (9); Burkett, Gunderson (6), Patterson (7), X. Hernandez (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—Erickson, 1-0. L—Patterson, 0-1. Sv—A. Benitez (1).

New York 000 100 100—2 11 0
Oakland 100 000 03x—4 9 0

D.Wells, Weathers (8), Nelson (8) and Posada; Karsay, Brewer (8), Acre (8), Taylor (9) and Molina. W—Acre, 1-0. L—Weathers, 0-1. Sv—Taylor (2). HR—Oakland, Giambi (1).

Boston 400 300 003—10 15 1
Seattle 100 031 000—5 7 1

Sele, Mahomes (6), B. Henry (7) and Haselman; Wolcott, Hurtado (4), McCarthy (7), Manzanillo (7), Ayala (9) and Da.Wilson. W—Sele, 1-0. L—Wolcott, 0-1. Sv—B. Henry (1). HRs—Boston, Stanley (1), Naehring (2), Cordero (1), Bragg 2 (2). Seattle, Griffey Jr. (3), E.Martinez (1).

Cleveland 022 000 000 02—6 9 1
Anaheim 220 000 000 04—8 14 2

Colon, A. Lopez (6), Assenmacher (10), Plunk (10), Shuey (11) and S.Alomar. Watson, P. Harris (5), James (8), Percival (10), D.Springer (11), Holtz (11) and Leyritz, Fabregas (10). W—Holtz, 1-0. L—Shuey, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, S. Alomar (1). Anaheim, Salmon (1), DiSarcina (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado 200 101 100—5 8 1
Montreal 020 000 110—4 9 0

Wright, M. Munoz (8), Dipoto (8), B. Ruffin (9) and Je.Reed; M.Valdes, Telford (5), Hermanson (7), L. Smith (9) and Widger. W—Wright, 1-0. L—M. Valdes, 0-1. Sv—B. Ruffin (1). HRs—Colorado, L.Walker (3), Je.Reed (1). Montreal, H. Rodriguez (2), R. White (2).

Cincinnati 000 030 600—9 9 1
Florida 030 120 100—7 14 0

Bones, Jarvis (5), Mercker (6), Service (7), Shaw (8) and Taubensee; Rapp, F. Heredia (5), Hutton (7), Helling (7) and C.Johnson. W—Mercker, 1-0. L—Hutton, 0-1. HRs—Cincinnati, R. Sanders (2). Florida, C. Johnson (1), Conine (2).

Chicago 000 101 200—4 7 1
Atlanta 001 001 12x—5 15 1

Foster, Patterson (7), T. Adams (7) and Servais; Neagle, Wade (7), Clontz (7), Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez. W—Clontz, 1-0. L—T. Adams, 0-1. Sv—Wohlers (2). HR—Atlanta, Tucker (1).

St. Louis 010 100 000 00—2 9 0
Houston 100 000 100 01—3 14 3

Morris, Painter (6), Batchelor (6), Frascatore (8), Fossas (10), Ludwick (11) and Lampkin; Holt, Lima (7), R. Garcia (8), B. Wagner (8), Hudek (10), R. Springer (11) and Ausmus. W—R. Springer, 1-0. L—Ludwick, 0-1.

Philadelphia 000 020 001—3 7 3
San Diego 005 021 50x—13 13 0

B.Munoz, Blazier (5), Ruffcorn (7), Spradlin (7) and Lieberthal; TLWorrell, Scott (8), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty, Slaught (8). W—TLWorrell, 1-0. L—B. Munoz, 0-1. HRs—Philadelphia, Lieberthal 2 (3), Brogna (1). San Diego, Joyner (1), G. Vaughn 2 (2).

Pittsburgh 200 000 010—3 5 1
Los Angeles 010 100 21x—5 8 1

Loaiza, Wainhouse (7), Granger (7), Loiselle (7) and Kendall; Astacio, Candiotti (6), Guthrie (8), To.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Candiotti, 1-0. L—Wainhouse, 0-1. Sv—To.Worrell (2). HR—Los Angeles, Mondesi (2).

New York 000 102 001—4 9 1
San Francisco 000 300 30x—6 10 0

Mlicki, R. Jordan (7), McMichael (7), Borland (8) and Hundley; Rueter, Tavarez (6), R. Rodriguez (7), D. Henry (8), Beck (9) and R.Wilkins. W—R. Rodriguez, 1-1. L—R. Jordan, 0-2. Sv—Beck (2).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 100 101 011—5 9 0
Toronto 020 000 000—2 8 0

McAndrew, Miranda (6), Do.Jones (9) and Matheny; W.Williams, Person (7), Plesac (8), Quantrill (9) and O'Brien. W—McAndrew, 1-0. L—W. Williams, 0-1. Sv—Do.Jones (1). HR—Milwaukee, Ge.Williams (1).

Detroit 400 410 510—15 19 1
Chicago 030 700 200—12 12 4

Olivares, F. Hernandez (4), Blair (4), Sager (7), To.Jones (9) and B. Johnson; Drabek, Bertotti (5), D. Darwin (5), T. Castillo (7), Simas (8) and Karkovice, Kreuter (9). W—Blair, 1-1. L—T. Castillo, 1-1. Sv—To.Jones (1). HRs—Detroit, Easley (1), To.Clark 2 (3), Higginson (2). Chicago, Karkovice (2), O. Guillen (1).

New York 006 000 022—10 13 0
Oakland 102 200 000—5 10 0

Gooden, Lloyd (6), Boehringer (6), M. Rivera (8) and Posada; Mohler, Wengert 4, Groom (7), R. Lewis (8), Brewer (8) and Molina. W—Gooden, 1-0. L—Mohler, 0-1. Sv—M. Rivera (1). HRs—N.Y., O'Neill (1). Oakland, Spiezio (1), Berroa (3), Canseco (1).

Kansas City 001 310 000—5 9 0
Minnesota 004 120 00x—7 12 1

Haney, R. Veres (5), Jacome (7), Bevil (8) and Spehr, M. Sweeney (6); Robertson, Naulty (6), Guardado (7), Trombley (7), Aguilera (9) and Steinbach. W—Robertson, 1-0. L—Haney, 0-1. Sv—Aguilera (2). HRs—Kansas City, Roberts (1), Spehr (1).

Baltimore 500 010 003—9 14 1
Texas 004 001 002—7 7 2

Boskie, Rhodes (5), Te.Mathews (8), R. Myers (9) and Webster; D.Oliver, Witt (5), Gunderson (6), Patterson (6), X. Hernandez (7) and I. Rodriguez. W—Rhodes, 2-0. L—D. Oliver, 0-1. Sv—R. Myers (3). HRs—Baltimore, C. Ripken (2). Texas—Tettleton (1), L. Stevens (2).

Boston 000 200 204—8 12 2
Seattle 010 002 210—6 11 0

Avery, Hammond (6), Trlicek (7), Slocumb (9) and Haselman; R.Johnson, B. Wells (7), Ayala (8), Charlton (8), Manzanillo (9) and D.Wilson. W—Trlicek, 1-0. L—Charlton, 0-1. Sv—Slocumb (2). HRs—Boston, Garciaparra (1), Cordero (2). Seattle, Griffey Jr. (4), Blowers (1).

Cleveland 000 141 010—7 10 1
Anaheim 200 201 000—5 8 0

Ogea, Kline (7), M. Jackson (8), Shuey (9) and S. Alomar; Hasegawa, McElroy (5), James (9) and Fabregas. W—Ogea, 1-0. L—Hasegawa, 0-1. Sv—Shuey (2). HRs—Cleveland, Justice (2), Mitchell (3), S. Alomar (2). Anaheim, Howell (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado 060 201 600—15 15 0
Montreal 000 010 020—3 10 1

R.Bailey, McCurry (9) and Je.Reed; Cormier, Telford (2), Daal (5), D. Veres (7), Urbina (9) and Fletcher. W—R. Bailey, 1-0. L—Cormier, 0-1. HRs—Colorado, Burks (2), L. Walker 3 (6), Galarraga (2), Bichette (1), Castilla (2). Montreal, Andrews (2).

New York 000 000 000—0 3 1
San Francisco 000 000 02x—2 6 0

R.Reed, Manuel (8) and Hundley; VanLandingham, Roa (8), Poole (9), Beck (9) and Berryhill. W—Roa, 1-0. L—Manuel, 0-1. Sv—Beck (3).

Cincinnati 010 000 200 00—3 7 2
Florida 020 000 001 01—4 10 0

Morgan, Remlinger (6), Belinda (7), Shaw (9), Jarvis (10) and Fordyce; Saunders, Powell (7), Cook (9), Nen (11) and Zaun. W—Nen, 1-0. L—Jarvis, 0-1. HR—Florida, Renteria (1).

St. Louis 110 000 000—2 7 3
Houston 100 211 01x—6 7 0

Osborne, Batchelor (7) and Difelice; S.Fernandez, R. Garcia (6) and Eusebio. W—S. Fernandez, 1-0. L—Osborne, 0-1. Sv—R. Garcia (1). HRs—St. Louis, DeShields (1). Houston, J. Mouton (1).

Philadelphia 000 010 000—1 1 0
San Diego 020 000 02x—4 7 0

Mimbs, R. Harris (6), Plantenberg (8), Spradlin (8) and Lieberthal; Hitchcock, Hoffman (9) and Flaherty. W—Hitchcock, 1-0. L—Mimbs, 0-1. Sv—Hoffman (1).

Chicago 030 001 1—5 7 0
Atlanta 201 050 0—8 13 1

Swartzbaugh, Casian (5), Battenfield (5), Wendell (6) and Houston; Smoltz, Embree (6), Clontz (7) and J. Lopez.

Pittsburgh 200 010 000—3 9 0
Los Angeles 001 000 000—1 6 0

F.Cordova, Ruebel (8), M. Wilkins (8), Ericks (9) and Osik; Park, Candiotti (7), Radinsky (8), Hall (8) and Piazza. W—F. Cordova, 1-0. L—Park, 0-1. Sv—Ericks (2). HR—Pittsburgh, Allensworth (1).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yakult	2	0	0	1.000	—
Hiroshima	1	0	0	1.000	—
Chunichi	1	1	0	.500	1
Yokohama	1	1	0	.500	1
Hanshin	0	1	0	.000	1½
Yomiuri	0	2	0	.000	2

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Yakult 3, Yomiuri 2
Yokohama 6, Chunichi 3
Hiroshima 3, Hanshin 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Lotte	1	0	0	1.000	—
Daiei	1	0	0	1.000	—
Kintetsu	0	0	0	.000	½
Orix	0	0	0	.000	½
Nippon Ham	0	1	0	.000	1
Seibu	0	1	0	.000	1

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Lotte 6, Nippon Ham 0
Daiei 4, Seibu 3
Orix vs. Kintetsu, postponed due to rain.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Miami	56	18	.757	—
x-New York	53	22	.707	3½
Orlando	41	33	.554	15
Washington	38	36	.514	18
New Jersey	23	50	.315	32½
Philadelphia	21	53	.284	35
Boston	13	62	.173	43½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
y-Chicago	64	10	.865	—
x-Detroit	51	23	.689	13
x-Atlanta	51	24	.680	13½
x-Charlotte	48	26	.649	16
Cleveland	38	36	.514	26
Indiana	36	38	.486	28
Milwaukee	29	45	.392	35
Toronto	27	48	.360	37½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Utah	56	17	.767	—
x-Houston	50	24	.676	6½
Minnesota	37	37	.500	19½
Dallas	22	52	.297	34½
Denver	20	54	.270	36½
San Antonio	19	55	.257	37½
Vancouver	12	64	.158	45½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
x-Seattle	52	23	.693	—
x-L.A. Lakers	50	24	.676	1½
x-Portland	44	32	.579	8½
Phoenix	36	39	.480	16
L.A. Clippers	33	41	.446	18½
Sacramento	29	45	.392	22½
Golden State	28	46	.378	23½

(y-clinched division title)
(x-clinched playoff berth)

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Phoenix 23 31 38 30—122
Denver 28 32 26 27—113

P: K.Johnson 9-14 5-5 24, Manning 9-15 1-1 20; D: McDyess 10-21 6-6 26, D.Ellis 10-22 2-2 25. Rebounds—Phoenix 44 (Williams 10), Denver 58 (Hammonds 12). Assists—Phoenix 32 (Kidd 9), Denver 18 (D.Ellis, Goldwire, Thompson 4).

Vancouver 14 21 21 23—79
Utah 32 29 24 21—106

V: Reeves 6-13 3-5 15, Edwards 3-11 5-8 12, Williams 6-9 0-0 12; U: Malone 7-15 2-5 16, Russell 6-9 0-0 14. Rebounds—Vancouver 42 (Williams 8), Utah 54 (Ostertag 10). Assists—Vancouver 18 (Robinson 6), Utah 34 (Stockton 12).

Milwaukee 21 22 26 24—93
Portland 28 31 32 17—108

M: G.Robinson 7-14 5-5 19, Baker 4-12 8-10 16; P: Rider 9-14 8-8 27, Anderson 6-15 3-3 17. Rebounds—Milwaukee 39 (Baker, Allen 6), Portland 59 (Trent 10). Assists—Milwaukee 16 (Perry 6), Portland 24 (C.Robinson 5).

San Antonio 31 18 21 24—94
L.A. Lakers 27 20 23 13—83

S.A.: Wilkins 10-18 6-8 28, Williams 6-11 6-6 18; L.A.: Rooks 8-13 4-7 20, Bryant 4-6 7-7 15. Rebounds—San Antonio 46 (Perdue, Wilkins 7), Los Angeles 52 (Blount 13). Assists—San Antonio 23 (Alexander 7), Los Angeles 19 (Van Exel 5).

Houston 24 27 35 22—108
Sacramento 26 28 31 17—94

H: Olajuwon 8-17 9-11 25, Barkley 3-11 13-15 20, Drexler 6-14 5-6 20; S: Richmond 7-18 8-9 23, Grant 4-10 8-13 16. Rebounds—Houston 54 (Barkley 12), Sacramento 55 (Grant 9). Assists—Houston 16 (Maloney 4), Sacramento 21 (Hurley 10).

Los Angeles 18 36 30 33—117
Boston 30 22 32 18—102

L.A.: Murray 11-15 2-2 24, Dehere 4-10 6-7 17; B: Walker 12-24 9-11 36, Conlon 9-12 1-1 19. Rebounds—Los Angeles 53 (Outlaw 10), Boston 53 (Walker 12). Assists—Los Angeles Clippers 31 (Dehere 7), Boston 23 (Wesley, Walker 6).

Indiana 34 27 18 35—114
Philadelphia 31 25 19 20—103

I: Best 6-12 12-15 27, Smits 7-17 3-4 17; P: Stackhouse 10-21 5-9 26, Iverson 7-19 6-9 22. Rebounds—Indiana 58 (D.Davis, Smits 9), Philadelphia 52 (Weatherspoon). Assists—Indiana 26 (Jackson 10), Philadelphia 21 (Iverson 10).

Detroit 29 23 28 17—89
Atlanta 32 28 28 15—103

D: Hill 9-17 4-6 22, Thorpe 6-9 7-8 19; A: Laettner 11-18 8-9 30, Smith 5-15 9-9 21. Rebounds—Detroit 47 (Hill 12), Atlanta 45 (Mutombo 17). Assists—Detroit 21 (Hill 12), Atlanta 23 (Blaylock 8).

Washington 23 24 28 20—95
Minnesota 17 28 26 26—97

W: Howard 6-13 9-11 21, Strickland 8-14 5-5 21; M: Garnett 8-16 6-7 22, Gugliotta 7-17 5-6 19. Rebounds—Washington 45 (Webber 12), Minnesota 41 (Gugliotta, Garrett 10). Assists—Washington 21 (Strickland 10), Minnesota 25 (Marbury 8).

Orlando 22 21 30 20—93
New York 19 23 23 19—84

O: Hardaway 10-21 2-2 23, Strong 7-14 7-8 21, Schayes 6-13 9-11 21; N.Y.: Johnson 9-17 7-8 25, Ewing 6-12 8-9 20. Rebounds—Orlando 47 (Strong 12), New York 55 (Johnson 17). Assists—Orlando 16 (Hardaway 7), New York 20 (Childs 9).

Cleveland 18 21 15 17—71
Chicago 15 22 27 20—84

C: -11 4-8 18, Brandon 8-14 0-0 18; Ch: Jordan 9-16 4-5 22, Pippen 6-15 1-6 15. Rebounds—Cleveland 50 (Hill 10), Chicago 44 (Pippen 7). Assists—Cleveland 17 (Ferry 4), Chicago 22 (Longley 6).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas 19 24 16 25—84
Seattle 27 22 21 33—103

D: Danilovic 7-15 3-3 18, Bradley 6-15 4-7 16; S: Payton 10-21 2-3 23, Hawkins 6-12 4-4 17. Rebounds—Dallas 56 (Bradley 10), Seattle 44 (McMillan, Schrempf, Cummings 6). Assists—Dallas 13 (Harper 4), Seattle 25 (Payton 8).

Toronto 21 25 13 25—84
Miami 28 26 27 25—98

T: Stoudamire 7-19 9-10 25, Camby 5-12 3-5 13; M: Hardaway 8-18 3-4 20, Mashburn 6-13 4-6 16. Rebounds—Toronto 46 (Camby, Rozier 6), Miami 57 (Brown 13). Assists—Toronto 14 (Stoudamire 7), Miami 23 (Hardaway 9).

Philadelphia 34 35 29 15—113
Charlotte 36 30 25 24—115

P: Stackhouse 14-24 7-9 39, Iverson 12-28 6-7 32; C: Rice 14-22 10-10 41, Geiger 6-11 3-6 15. Rebounds—Philadelphia 56 (Iverson 10), Charlotte 58 (Divac, Geiger 13). Assists—Philadelphia 22 (Iverson 7), Charlotte 29 (Divac, Bogues 8).

New York 23 26 29 24—102
Atlanta 25 27 20 25—97

N.Y.: Starks 8-15 3-4 26, Ewing 7-16 4-5 18. Rebounds—New York 46 (B.Williams 8), Atlanta 42 (Laettner 9). Assists—New York 23 (Childs 8), Atlanta 14 (Laettner 5).

Phoenix 22 18 31 27—99
Portland 25 20 18 27—90

Pt: Johnson 8-13 11-14 30, Chapman 7-17 4-4 22; Po: Anderson 8-18 5-6 22, C.Robinson 7-18 5-6 19. Rebounds—Phoenix 45 (Williams 14), Portland 59 (Dudley 11). Assists—Phoenix 23 (Kidd 7), Portland 20 (Anderson 6).

San Antonio 32 29 23 19—103
Golden State 34 35 26 25—120

S.A.: Wilkins 10-15 4-4 25, Del Negro 10-12 0-0 20; G.S.: Marshall 12-16 4-7 30, Mullin 8-10 4-4 22. Rebounds—San Antonio 46 (Anderson 7), Golden State 44 (Marshall 9). Assists—San Antonio 32 (Alexander 10), Golden State (Sprewell 13).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-New Jersey	43	21	13	99	219	171
x-Philadelphia	43	22	12	98	259	200
x-Florida	33	28	18	84	210	194
x-N.Y. Rangers	36	33	10	82	247	222
Tampa Bay	30	39	9	69	206	237
Washington	30	40	8	68	194	221
N.Y. Islanders	28	38	12	68	229	235
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
x-Buffalo	39	27	12	90	227	194
x-Pittsburgh	37	33	8	82	274	264
Montreal	29	35	14	72	239	268
Hartford	30	37	11	71	211	242
Ottawa	28	35	15	71	216	226
Boston	25	44	9	59	225	287

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
z-Dallas	47	24	7	101	244	187
x-Detroit	37	24	17	91	244	186
x-Phoenix	37	35	6	80	227	231
St. Louis	33	34	11	77	227	235
Chicago	31	34	13	75	209	203
Toronto	29	42	8	66	223	264
PACIFIC DIVISION						
z-Colorado	47	22	9	103	270	195
x-Anaheim	34	33	13	81	237	229
x-Edmonton	36	35	8	80	243	233
Calgary	32	37	9	73	207	223
Vancouver	32	40	7	71	243	263
Los Angeles	26	42	11	63	205	261
San Jose	26	44	8	60	201	266

(z-clinched division title)
(x-clinched playoff berth)

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

NY Rangers 0 1 0—1
Buffalo 3 2 0—5

First Period: B-Shannon 2, 2, B-Satan 20 (Burridge, Holzinger) 3, B-Satan 21 (Holzinger, McKee) Second Period: New York, Gretzky 25 (Leetch, Sundstrom) (pp). 5, B-Shannon 3 (Galley, Holzinger) (pp). 6, B-Satan 22 (Shannon, Galley) (pp). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: New York 5-7-9—21. B- 12-8-9—29. Power-play Opportunities—New York 1 of 5; B- 2 of 5. Goalies: New York, Healy 5-12-4 (29 shots-24 saves). B-, Hasek 36-18-10 (21-20).

Tampa Bay 0 0 0—0
New Jersey 2 0 1—3

First Period: N.J.-Holik 20 (Thomas) 2, New Jersey, MacLean 25 (Gilmour, Elliott) (pp). Second Period: None. Third Period: N.J.-Gilmour 22 (MacLean, Dean) (en). Shots on goal: T- 7-10-9—26. N.J.- 10-9-7—26. Power-play Opportunities—T- 0 of 2; N.J.-1 of 2. Goalies: T-Puppa 1-1-2 (26 shots-24 saves). N.J.-, Brodeur 36-13-12 (26-25).

Calgary 2 1 0 0—3
Vancouver 2 1 0 0—3

First Period: C-Stillman 6, 2, V-Naslund 18 (Nemchinov, Mogilny) 3, C-McCarthy 3 (Fleury, Titov) (pp). 4, V-Mogilny 31 (Nemchinov, Babych) Second Period: V-Aucoin 5 (Roberts, Bohonos) 6, C-Fleury 29 (McInnis) Third Period: None. Overtime: None. Shots on goal: C- 13-10-5-5—33. V- 9-8-10-1—28. Power-play Opportunities—C- 1 of 3; V- 0 of 6. Goalies: C-Kidd 21-22-6 (28 shots-25 saves). V-, McLean 18-18-2 (33-30).

Colorado 1 3 2 0—6
San Jose 1 3 2 1—7

First Period: S.J.-Nolan 31 (Rathje) 2, C-, Sakic 21 (Foote, Forsberg) (sh). Second Period: S.J.-Granato 21 (Rathje, Peltonen) 4, C-Ricci 13 (Foote, Kamensky) 5, C-, Kamensky 28 (Ozolinsh, Sakic) (pp). 6, S.J.-Donovan 8 (McSorley, Ragnarsson) 7, C-Miller 5 (Sakic, Ricci) 8, S.J.-Granato 22 (Turcotte) Third Period: S.J.-Ragnarsson 3, 10, C-, Forsberg 27 (Foote) (sh). 11, S.J.-Granato 23 (Gill, Turcotte) 12, C-Ozolinsh 22 (Kamensky) (pp). Overtime: 13, S.J.-Guolla 13 (Friesen). Shots on goal: C- 13-12-14-0—39. S.J.- 5-9-14-1—29. Power-play Opportunities—C- 2 of 7; S.J.- 0 of 3. Goalies: C-Billington 11-7-2 (29 shots-22 saves). San Jose, Flaherty, 1-3-0 (39-33).

Dallas 0 2 0—2
Anaheim 1 2 0—3

First Period: A-Rucchin 19 (Selanne) Second Period: A-Selanne 49, 3, D-Lalor 1 (Modano, Adams) 4, D-Reid 18 (Nieuwendyk, Harvey) 5, A-Kariya 42 (Selanne, Rucchin) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: D- 7-10-10—27. A- 14-11-3—28. Power-play Opportunities—D- 0 of 2; A- 0 of 2. Goalies: D-Irbe 16-11-3 (28 shots-25 saves). A-, Shtalenkov 7-8-1 (27-25).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Ottawa 1 1 0—2
Pittsburgh 3 2 0—5

First Period: P-Nedved 28 (Barnes, Valk) (sh). 2, P-Dziedzic 9 (Mullen, Moran) 3, O-Redden 6 (Alfredsson, Cunneyworth). 4, P-Hicks 7 (Barnes, Valk) Second Period: P-Nedved 29 (Bennek, Hatcher) 6, O-Zholtok 11 (Daigle, Lambert) 7, P-, Lemieux 49 (Jagr, Kasparaitis) (sh). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: O- 11-8-8—27. P- 17-8-5—30. Goalies: O-Tugnutt. P-Wregget, Lalime.

Florida 1 1 0—2
Boston 2 1 1—4

First Period: B-Roy 9 (Stumpel, Wilson) 2, B-Allison 7 (T.Sweeney, D.Sweeney) (pp). 3, F-, Gustafsson 7 (Svehla) Second Period: B-Bourque 18 (Rohloff, Stumpel) (pp). 5, F-Niedermayer 12 (Garpenlov) Third Period: B-Roy 10 (Stumpel, D.Sweeney) Shots on goal: F- 9-11-9—29. B- 11-9-9—29. Goalies: F-Vanbiesbrouck. B-Carey.

Tampa Bay 2 1 0—3
N.Y. Islanders 1 0 1—2

First Period: T-Gratton 28 (Ciccarelli, Selivanov) (pp). 2, T-Ciccarelli 32 (Burr, Toms) 3, New York, N.Andersson 12 (Green, Berard) Second Period: T-Burr 14 (Toms, Huscroft) Third Period: N.Y.-Palffy 48 (Reichel, McCabe) Shots on goal: T- 9-12-7—28. New York 6-4-8—18. Goalies: T-Tabaracci. New York, Salo.

Hartford 2 1 1—4
Montreal 0 0 1—1

First Period: H-Wesley 5 (Kron, Chiasson) (pp). 2, H-Manderville (Murray) Second Period: H-Murray 5 (Manderville) Third Period: M-Rucinsky 27 (Brunet, Damphousse) 5, H-Primeau 25, (en). Shots on goal: H- 13-12-6—31. M- 10-8-14—32. Goalies: H-Burke. M-Thibault.

Detroit 3 0 1—4
Toronto 1 0 1—2

First Period: T-Clark 29 (Sundin, Sullivan) (pp). 2, D-Dandenault 3 (Fetisov, Shanahan) 3, D-, Knuble 1 (Dandenault, McCarty) 4, D-Yzerman 19 (Shanahan, Fedorov) (pp). Second Period: None. Third Period: T-Sundin 40 (Warriner, Macoun) 6, D-Kozlov 23 (Fedorov, Rouse). Shots on goal: D- 12-13-12—37. T- 8-8-4—20. Goalies: D-Osgood. T-Potvin.

Vancouver 1 0 1 0—2
Edmonton 0 1 1 0—2

First Period: V-Gelinas 31 (Lumme, Noonan) (pp). Second Period: E-Weight 19 (Marchant, Kovalenko) Third Period: E-Smyth 36 (Arnott, Buchberger) 4, V-Gelinas 32 (Aucoin, Naslund) Overtime: None. Shots on goal: V- 9-11-13-5—38. E- 12-16-18-4—50. Goalies: V-McLean. E-Joseph.

Dallas 1 2 0 0—3
Los Angeles 1 2 0 0—3

First Period: D-Reid 19, 2, L.A.-Berg 2 (Blake) (pp). Second Period: D-Modano 34 (D.Hatcher, Lehtinen) 4, L.A.-Tsyplakov 16 (Yachmenev, Berg) 5, Los Angeles, Numminen 15 (R.Vopat, Blake) 6, D-Modano 35 (Lehtinen, Sydor) Third Period: None. Overtime: None. Shots on goal: D- 15-9-15-1—40. L.A.- 10-9-7-1—27. Goalies: D-Moog. L.A.-Storr.

SOCCER

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP

FINAL

Leicester 1, Middlesbrough 1
(Replay April 16, at Hillsborough, Sheffield)

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Fortuna Duesseldorf 2, St. Pauli 0
Borussia Dortmund 2, Bochum 0
Karlsruhe 0, Schalke 0
Werder Bremen 2, Arminia Bielefeld 1
Hamburg 0, Bayern Munich 3
Hansa Rostock 1, Bayer Leverkusen 0
1860 Munich 3, Moenchengladbach 0
Cologne 2, Duisburg 5.

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 55; Borussia Dortmund 52; Bayer Leverkusen 50; VfB Stuttgart 48; Karlsruhe 38, 1860 Munich 38, Schalke 38; Bochum 37; Werder Bremen 35; Cologne 34; Borussia Moenchengladbach 32, Duisburg 32; Hamburg 30, Arminia Bielefeld 30; Fortuna Duesseldorf 28; Hansa Rostock 27; St. Pauli 23; Freiburg 14.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 3, Everton 1
Chelsea 0, Arsenal 3
Manchester United 2, Derby 3
Newcastle 1, Sunderland 1
Nottingham Forest 1, Southampton 3
Tottenham 1, Wimbledon 0
Liverpool 1, Coventry 2

STANDINGS: Manchester United 63; Arsenal 60, Liverpool 60; Newcastle 53, Aston Villa 53; Chelsea 49, Sheffield Wednesday 49; Wimbledon 46; Tottenham 42; Leeds 41; Leicester 39; Derby 38; Blackburn 36, Everton 36; Sunderland 34; West Ham 33, Coventry 33; Middlesbrough 32; Nottingham Forest 31; Southampton 30.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Fiorentina 0, Inter 0
Bologna 3, Reggiana 2
Cagliari 2, Roma 1
Lazio 2, Piacenza 0
Parma 3, Sampdoria 0
Perugia 1, Napoli 1
Udinese 2, Atalanta 0
Vicenza 0, Verona 0

STANDINGS: Juventus 49; Parma 46; Inter 42, Bologna 42; Sampdoria 40; Lazio 40; Milan 36, Roma 36; Fiorentina 35; Vicenza 35, Atalanta 35, Udinese 35; Napoli 33; Piacenza 27, Perugia 27; Cagliari 26; Verona 19; Reggiana 18.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Celta Vigo 3, Tenerife 1
Oviedo 4, Atletico Madrid 1
Barcelona 4, Sporting Gijon 0
Valladolid 4, Valencia 1
Athletic Bilbao 0, Sevilla 0
Extremadura 3, Logrones 0
Hercules 2, Real Sociedad 1
Real Betis 2, Racing Santander 2
Rayo Vallecano 0, Espanyol 1

STANDINGS: Real Madrid 72; Barcelona 66; Real Betis 64; Deportivo Coruna 60; Atletico Madrid 55; Athletic Bilbao 48, Valladolid 48; Real Sociedad 47; Tenerife 44; Valencia 43; Racing Santander 42; Celta Vigo 39; Oviedo 38; Compostela 36; Sporting Gijon 35, Extremadura 35; Espanyol 34; Zaragoza 33, Rayo Vallecano 33; Hercules 28, Logrones 28; Sevilla 26.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Monaco 2, Lille 0
Paris St Germain 1, Rennes 1
Nancy 2, Strasbourg 0
Montpellier 2, Bordeaux 0
Nantes 1, Marseille 1
Lyon 1, Auxerre 0
Le Havre 0, Metz 0
Nice 1, Cannes 1

STANDINGS: Monaco 68; Paris St Germain 56; Nantes 53, Strasbourg 53; Bastia 52; Bordeaux 51; Auxerre 49, Lyon 49; Metz 47; Montpellier 43, Guingamp 43; Marseille 41; Cannes 36; Le Havre 35, Rennes 35; Lens 34; Lille 33; Nancy 29; Caen 28; Nice 20.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Fortuna Sittard 0, Groningen 2
Heerenveen 3, Willem II Tilburg 1
Graafschap Doetinchem 0, Rotterdam 2
RKC Waalwijk 3, Twente Enschede 2
Volendam 0, Ajax Amsterdam 3
Utrecht 1, NEC Nijmegen 1
Feyenoord 0, Vitesse Arnhem 0
NAC Breda 2, PSV Eindhoven 2

STANDINGS: PSV Eindhoven 59, Feyenoord 59; Twente Enschede 55; Ajax Amsterdam 48; Heerenveen 46; Vitesse Arnhem 43; Roda JC Kerkrade 40; NAC Breda 37; Graafschap Doetinchem 35; Utrecht 30; Willem II Tilburg 29, Volendam 29; Sparta Rotterdam 28, Groningen 28, Fortuna Sittard 28; NEC Nijmegen 24; RKC Waalwijk 22; AZ Alkmaar 21.

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Nigeria 2, Guinea 1
Sierra Leone 1, Ghana 1
Angola 3, Tonga 1
Cameroon 1, Zimbabwe 0.

TENNIS

Davis Cup

WORLD GROUP

SECOND ROUND

IN VAEXJOE, SWEDEN

Wayne Ferreira, South Africa def. Thomas Enqvist, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Wayne Ferreira, South Africa, def. Thomas Enqvist, Sweden, 6-4 6-4 6-4; Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, def. Grant Stafford, South Africa, 3-6 6-0 3-6 6-2 6-2

DOUBLES

Jonas Bjorkman/Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, def. David Adams/Ellis Ferreira, South Africa 7-5, 2-6, 6-4, 6-7 (6/8), 6-2

Sweden def. South Africa 3-2.

SECOND ROUND

IN PESARO, ITALY

Omar Camporese, Italy, def. Carlos Moya, Spain, 6-7 (8/10), 6-7 (4/7), 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Renzo Furlan, Italy, def. Alberto Costa, Spain, 4-6, 6-[illegible] 3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1

DOUBLES

Diego Nargiso/Omar Camporese, Italy, def. Francisco Roig/Javier Sanchez, Spain, 5-7, 7-6 (7/0), 6-2, 7-6 (7/5)

Italy leads Spain 3-0.

NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Andre Agassi, US, def. Sjeng Schalken, Netherlands, 7-6 (8/6), 6-4, 7-6 (7/2); Jim Courier, US, def. Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1, 7-6 (7/4), 6-3

DOUBLES

Paul Haarhuis/Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, def. Rick Leach/Jonathan Stark, US, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

US leads the Netherlands 2-1.

EURO/AFRICAN ZONE, SECOND ROUND

Austria 2, Croatia 2
Slovakia 2, Israel 1
Britain 1, Zimbabwe 2
Austria 3, Croatia 2

AMERICAN GROUP ONE

Canada 3, Venezuela 0
Chile 2, Argentina 1

GROUP TWO

Colombia 3, Peru 0

PLAY-OFFS

Puerto Rico 0, Cuba 2
El Salvador 1, Haiti 1

ASIA-OCEANIA GROUP ONE

Indonesia 0, New Zealand 3
China 0 Korea 3

GROUP TWO

Iran 3, Chinese Taipei 0
Lebanon 3, Thailand 0
Saudi Arabia 1, Hong Kong 2

CRICKET

SHARJAH CUP

SUNDAY, SHARJAH, UAE

Pakistan innings: 187 (50 overs)
Zimbabwe innings: 187 (51.4 overs)
Pakistan def. Zimbabwe by 93 runs.

RUGBY UNION

Super 12

New South Wales 43, Northern Transvaal 29
Queensland 37, Otago 24
Natal 29, Wellington 24
Auckland 29, Canterbury 28
Australian Capital Territory 50, Free State 23

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

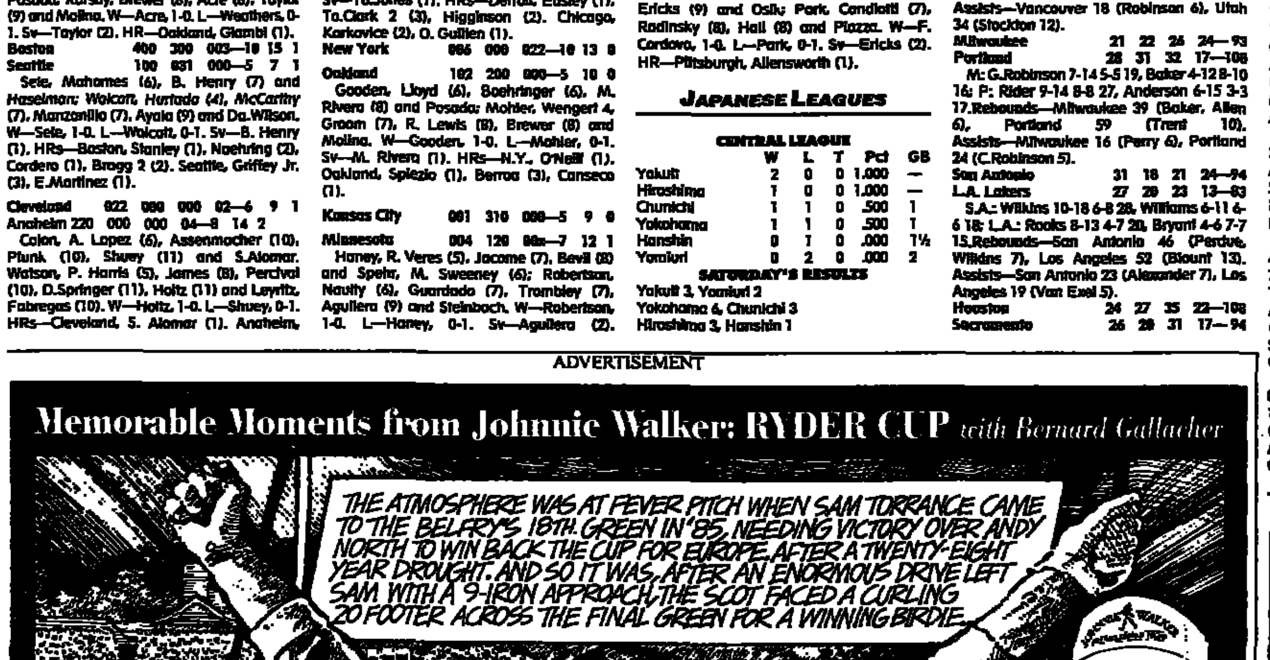
MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND —Agreed to terms with RHP Paul Shuey on three-year contract extension through 2000.

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Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP with Bernard Gallacher



1985 - TORRANCE SAVOURS THE MOMENT.

Written with R. Simmons. Designed & Illustrated by Dave F Smith © International Herald Tribune / Professional Sports Partnerships Ltd.

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SPORTS

Brown Hits and Pitches In Marlin Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Kevin Brown, the pitcher, drove in two runs and the Florida Marlins took advantage of nine walks, including two with the bases loaded, to beat the Cincinnati Reds, 3-2, on Sunday.

Florida went ahead when the reliever Scott Service walked Jeff Conine on a 3-2 pitch with two out and the bases loaded in the seventh. Service replaced John Smiley (1-1), who had walked the bases loaded.

NL Roundup

The Marlins concluded their opening homestand with a 5-1 record and sole possession of first place in the NL East.

The game drew a crowd of 36,146. Attendance averaged 33,154 during the homestand, compared with 26,613 for the first six games last year.

Braves 4, Cubs 0 Greg Maddux allowed three hits in eight innings, speeding Atlanta past Chicago in just 1 hour, 47 minutes — the fastest major league game in five years.

Chicago, which made four errors, dropped to 0-6, its worst start since 1962.

Maddux didn't allow a hit until the fourth inning. He didn't walk a batter in the game and 14 of his outs came on grounders. He threw 91 pitches before Mark Wohlers came on to pitch the ninth.

Braves 11, Cubs 5 Earlier, Javy Lopez hat hit a two-run homer as Atlanta and Chicago completed a game suspended the previous night because of rain.

The Braves led Saturday night's game 8-5 when the umpires halted play in the bottom of the seventh after nearly four hours of rain.

In games played Saturday:

Pirates 3, Dodgers 1 They started arriving by the busloads early Saturday afternoon. They waited at the ticket windows, rushed through the Dodger Stadium gates, and got to their seats, awaiting the moment.

When the Los Angeles Dodgers' starting pitcher, Chan Ho Park, took the mound, they stood proudly, waving South Korean flags. There were nearly 5,000 South Korean fans among the crowd of 41,099 to witness Park's first start of the season. While the result was a victory by the Pittsburgh Pirates and a loss for Park, it hardly diminished the fans' enthusiasm.

"I feel honored," Park said. "I represent not only the Dodgers, but my country."

Park proved in his first start of the season that he could be a permanent fixture in the starting rotation, yielding seven hits and three runs in six strong innings. He went back to the bullpen Sunday, but he will return as a starter. "Chan Ho is our fifth starter," Bill Russell, the Dodgers' manager said.

It was not a historic debut for Park. He had already made 11 starts since joining the Dodgers in 1994, but this time was different.

This time, he wasn't making a spot start in September. This time, he wasn't filling in for an injured pitcher. This time, he was opening the season as a bona fide member of the starting rotation.

Park's primary trouble Saturday was gathering his composure at the start. The first batter he faced, Tony Womack, battled nine pitches before lining a single to left field.

Park fell behind 2-and-0 to the next hitter, Jermaine Allensworth, who then hit a fastball into the Dodger bullpen for a two-run homer. Al Martin continued the onslaught by hitting a single to center. But Park settled down, retiring 13 of the next 15 hitters.

Padres 4, Phillies 1 Sterling Hitchcock, making his first National League start, gave up one hit in eight innings in San Diego.

Hitchcock, acquired in an offseason trade with Seattle, allowed only Rico Brogna's double in the fifth inning. The left-hander, who made his NL debut in relief on Wednesday against the New York Mets, struck out five and walked one. Hitchcock left for a pinch-hitter in the eighth, and Trevor Hoffman finished the combined one-hitter by striking out the side in the ninth.

Marlins 4, Reds 3 Edgar Renteria tied the game for Florida with an inside-the-park homer in the ninth inning and then batted in the game winner in the 11th. The victory put Florida in sole possession of first in the NL East for the first time its five-year history.

In the ninth, Renteria hit a fly to right-center. The center fielder, Deion Sanders, and the right fielder, Reggie Sanders, collided trying to catch the ball and it rolled to the wall as Renteria scored.

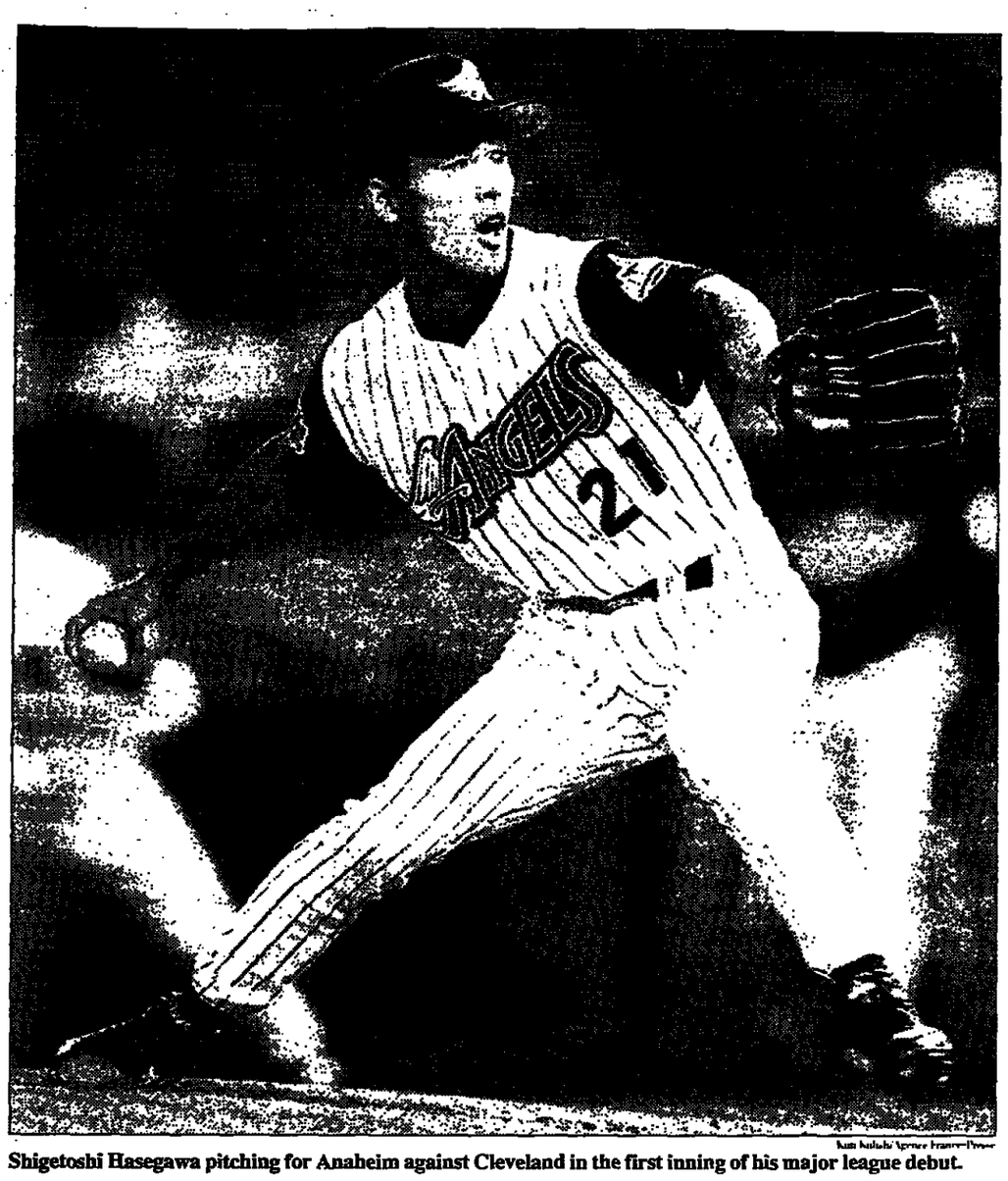
Astros 6, Cardinals 2 In Houston, St. Louis fell to 0-5. James Mouton homered and Sid Fernandez won his 300th career start for the Astros.

Delino DeShields hit a home run on Fernandez's second pitch of the game for St. Louis. But Fernandez, who pitched only 16⅔ innings in spring training because he was suffering from high blood pressure and sore biceps, picked up the victory by giving up four hits in five innings.

Rockies 15, Expos 3 Larry Walker hit three home runs and Colorado, playing on the road, connected for a team-record seven home runs.

Giants 2, Mets 0 A pinch-hitter, Rick Wilkins, lined a two-run double in the eighth inning to give San Francisco the victory over visiting New York.

(AP, LAT)



Ivan Sekoly/Agence France-Presse

Shigetoshi Hasegawa pitching for Anaheim against Cleveland in the first inning of his major league debut.

Brewers Flatten Jays in 4-2 Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Jeff Cirillo doubled home the go-ahead run in the seventh inning off Pat Hentgen on Sunday, leading the Milwaukee Brewers past the Toronto Blue Jays 4-2.

With the score tied at 2-2, Jesse Levis singled with one out in the seventh. With two outs, Cirillo doubled over left fielder Shawn Green for his second run-batted-in of the game.

AL Roundup

John Jaha hit a solo home run off Hentgen in the eighth.

In games played Saturday:

Indians 7, Angels 5 Shige-mania arrived in Anaheim Stadium on Saturday night, the long-awaited debut of the Japanese pitcher Shigetoshi Hasegawa for the Angels.

But it didn't last very long. After three scoreless innings, Hasegawa gave up a run in the fourth and was bombed for four in the fifth, as the Cleveland Indians stormed to a come-from-behind 7-5 victory.

Hasegawa, who took the loss, cruised through the first three innings, giving up just one hit. He stayed in good shape despite giving up a run in the fourth, because the Angels scored twice in the bottom of the fourth for a 4-1 lead.

Then came the disastrous fifth, opened by Kevin Mitchell's single to right. Sandy Alomar then golfed a low-and-inside fastball over the left-field wall for a home run — his second in two days — to trim the lead to 4-3.

Omar Vizquel and Jim Thome singled, and Matt Williams followed with a run-scoring double into the left-field corner to tie the game, 4-4.

The Angels went to the bullpen for their left-hander, Chuck McElroy, who got David Justice to ground to shortstop — with Thome coming home to score a run that was charged to Hasegawa. McElroy struck out Manny Ramirez to end the inning.

Cleveland's closer, Paul Shuey, hit a batter and walked two in the bottom of the ninth. But he recovered to retire Garret Anderson on a grounder to second to end the game.

Hasegawa became the fourth Japanese player to appear in the major leagues, following San Francisco's Masanori Murakami, the Dodgers' Hideo Nomo and Seattle's Makato Suzuki. He threw 86 pitches in 4 innings, giving up five runs on seven hits, striking out two and walking two.

Red Sox 8, Mariners 6 Nomar Garciaparra hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning off Norm Charlton to give Boston a victory and overshadow Randy Johnson's return for the Mariners.

Garciaparra's first homer of the season spoiled a night when 57,110 welcomed Johnson back to the Kingdome mound and saw Ken Griffey Jr. hit his fourth homer this season.

Johnson, starting for the first time since last May, struck out eight in six strong innings. The left-hander, whose 1996 season was ended by back surgery, allowed five hits, four for extra bases, and didn't walk a batter.

Johnson gave up a two-run homer to Wil Cordero in the fourth inning of an otherwise dominating performance, and left with a 3-2 lead.

Tigers 15, White Sox 12 In Chicago, Brian Hunter's fourth hit sparked a five-run seventh inning as the Tigers rallied after blowing a big lead.

Tony Clark, who also had four hits, homered twice and Bobby Higginson and Damion Easley each had three-run shots in Detroit's 19-hit attack.

The game lasted 4 hours, 20 minutes, one minute short of tying the record for the longest nine-inning game ever.

Yankees 10, Athletics 5 In Oakland, Paul O'Neill's grand slam capped a six-run third and Derek Jeter tied a career high with four hits for New York.

Jose Canseco, Geronimo Berroa and Scott Spiezio homered for the A's. Jose Canseco hit a two-run shot in the third, his first homer since rejoining the A's this season in a trade from Boston.

Dwight Gooden (1-0) got the victory despite allowing the three homers.

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 2 Gerald Williams hit a home run, then doubled to break a sixth-inning tie as Milwaukee won in Toronto.

Williams, who pulled the Brewers even at 2-2 in the fourth with his first home run of the season, doubled to left-center for a 3-2 lead in the sixth.

Twins 7, Royals 5 In Minneapolis, Chuck Knoblauch broke out of an early-season slump with three hits, and Terry Steinbach had three runs batted in for Minnesota.

Knoblauch was in a 1-for-14 slump through four games, but had three singles, scored a run and knocked in two.

Orioles 9, Rangers 7 Lenny Webster's two-run double keyed a five-run first, and Baltimore remained baseball's only unbeaten team with a victory in Texas.

Webster and Cal Ripken, who had a two-run homer in a three-run ninth, drove in three runs apiece for the Orioles. Eric Davis went 3-for-5 and scored three runs.

A New League of Musical Chairs

Biggest Shake-Up in 25 Years Could Make Baseball More Fun

Washington Post Service

Vantage Point / **Thomas Boswell**

THE BOX scores are back. The league standings greet us at the breakfast table again. Now, after five months of hot-stove talk, we can start to find out what mattered during the off-season and how much was just background noise.

Baseball still has plenty of problems. But, in one area, the game has never been more fun. This is the era of Big Changes. Who's wearing a new uniform this season? Wrong question. Who hasn't changed teams?

When a sport endures a ton of personnel changes it is usually bad for the game. Team continuity is lost. Loyalties are smashed.

Basically, it's a mess.

However, when it's the genuine stars and even superstars who are moving to new towns, that's fascinating. They're worth the trouble.

When an Albert Belle or Kenny Lofton changes teams, it alters the competitive landscape of an entire league and invigorates the game.

In the past 25 years, has baseball ever seen such a personnel shake-up? Pick an all-star team of players who have changed uniforms since last season; they could hold their own against an all-star team picked from among all the rest of the players in baseball.

Our pitching rotation would be Roger Clemens (Jays), Alex Fernandez (Marlins), Jimmy Key (Orioles), Jeff Fassero (Mariners), Jaime Navarro (White Sox), Kevin Tapani (Cubs) and David Wells (Yankees) with John Wetteland (Rangers) as our closer. How good are these guys? Clemens had the worst record of any of them last year.

Steve Avery (Red Sox) is just our mop-up man. Terry Steinbach (Twins) would be our 35-homer catcher, edging Benito Santiago (Jays) with his 30. World Series hero Jim Leyritz (Angels), we would option out.

Did you get all those affiliations right? I'm still doing double takes.

Our infield would have Matt Williams (Indians) at third, Jay Bell (Royals) at shortstop, Carlos Garcia (Jays) at second and John Olerud (Mets) at first. Mike Bordick (Orioles) is a utility man. We would have the best outfield in baseball with Belle (Chisox), Lofton (Braves) and Bobby Bonilla (Marlins). In fact, our backup outfielders would be stunning: David Justice (Indians), Marquis Grissom (Indians) and Moises Alou (Marlins). Jose Canseco and Chili Davis could arm wrestle each day for the right to be the designated hitter.

Jim Leyland can manage with Ray Miller as pitching coach. As soon as he sells the Dodgers, Peter O'Malley will have time on his hands. He can own us.

Sorry, Eddie Murray (501 career homers), Todd Zeile (99 RBI) and Jeff King (30 homers). You're cut.

Out of all this mass migration, what will change the standings and what won't? Nobody really knows. But let's pretend that the way things will work out this season is the way we want them to work out. For once, let's predict with our hearts, not our brains.

That makes it easier. But, this year, it also feels accurate.

Whom do we want to fail? That's easy. The Yankees, for starters. They've got their world title. Now go away for another 20 years.

George Steinbrenner has presumably taken care of this problem. The most vital Yank was reliever Wetteland. Now he is in Texas. Mariano Rivera can close, but who sets him up? Thanks, George.

NEXT, let's hex the White Sox and Marlins. Jerry Reinsdorf and Wayne Huizenga, the two owners who have helped baseball the least, were architects of the '94 Strike. Now, they're the main spenders in the Salary Explosion of '97. Thanks, guys. By next century, could you please leave the game alone?

The reason salaries have risen an utterly unnecessary 17 percent to $1.37 million a man is that Reinsdorf paid $11 million a year for Belle while Huizenga spent $90 million on free agents (see above). As the Orioles assistant general manager, Kevin Malone, said of Belle's salary: "Last year the highest paid player made $8 million. So, the White Sox jump Belle to $11 million. Can't they count? What happened to nine and 10?"

The baseball gods work in mysterious ways. Unfortunately for Robin Ventura. The Chisox may have their Bamen — Belle and Frank Thomas — but they won't have their Robin for at least four months because of his gruesome dislocated compound fracture of the right ankle. Now when you look at Chicago, you see what has gone — Fernandez and Tapani — rather than what has arrived. The White Sox fourth and fifth starters stink. That will lose as many as Belle wins.

Maybe nothing can stop the Marlins. Leyland is the key. But what a brutal clubhouse he has got. He'll need 50 extra lockers for everyone to park their egos. At least Providence has put the Braves pitching rotation in the same division.

So if these rich guys are goin' down, who's comin' up?

First, let's eliminate the seven teams in baseball with a $50 million payroll. How much talent does it take to build a team that way? Or to pick a winner from the fat cat pool? Besides our despised Yanks, White Sox and Marlins, let's nix the Orioles, Indians, Braves and Rangers. In a world of $50 million to $60 million payrolls, is it really possible to get to the World Series on a budget of less than $40 million?

Watch the Seattle Mariners and San Diego Padres do it. Or maybe the Blue Jays or Dodgers — both under $45 million and still marginally sane — can pull off the trick.

In Seattle, this is Ken Griffey Jr.'s year to hit 62 home runs.

His back-to-backers in his first two at bats on Monday were magical. No lineup is as scary as the one with Alex Rodriguez, Edgar Martinez and Jay Buhner. Just as Greg Maddux, Tom Glavine and John Smoltz deserved an October stage, so do these Mariners.

They're historic. With his surgically repaired back, Randy Johnson will get them there.

This season's sweetest surprise winner, however, would be the Padres. Last season, they won the National League West by a game over the Dodgers. If they could win 91 games then, why can't they go higher with a full season from slugger Greg Vaughn, who complements Most Valuable Player Ken Caminiti, Steve Finley, Tony Gwynn and Wally Joyner?

No San Diego player makes more than $4 million. That's a ton.

But it's not as nuts as Lenny Dykstra making $6 million or lackadaisical Ruben Sierra making nearly $7 million. Just because the numbers get huge, you don't have to lose your mind. The Padres haven't. You can still shop for value, even if it's a little old and shopworn like Fernando Valenzuela.

So, let the line scores clack across the ticker tape in the press box all summer. Let those half-inning updates be flashed on scoreboards across North America. And this time, let's not have a baseball year where the final standings in October look almost identical to the team-by-team salary chart in April.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

Michael Doohan starts the defence of his Motorcycle Grand Prix crown; can he become the first man since Giacomo Agostini to win the Championship 4 consecutive times?

Motorcycling:

11 - 13 April, LIVE, The Malaysian Grand Prix, Shah Alam

The first round of the season comes from the Shah Alam Raceway just outside of Kuala Lumpur

Indy car:

12 - 13 April, LIVE, The PPG CART World Series, Long Beach

The third round of the series comes from the street circuit of Long Beach in California

Football:

8 - 10 April, UEAF Cup and Cup Winners Cup, the semi-finals

The best of the action featuring Inter Milan v Monaco, Teneriffe v Schalke, PSG v Liverpool and Barcelona v Fiorentina

Cycling:

6 April, LIVE, The Paris-Roubaix, France

The Paris-Roubaix was first run in 1896 and is now the third round of the World Cup series

Athletics:

13 April, LIVE, The London Marathon

39,000 athletes are due to take part in the world's largest sporting event



Eurosport, the No 1 sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available via cable and satellite.

BASEBALL Spotlight Falls on 2 Stars From Asia p. 19 **BASKETBALL** Kemp Is Fined and Benched but Sonics Win p. 18

TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Hingis Beats Seles

TENNIS Martina Hingis fought back to beat Monica Seles, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), on Sunday in the final of the Family Circle championship at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

A week after destroying Seles 6-2, 6-1 in 44 minutes to win the Lipton Championship, Hingis trailed 0-5 in the first set and needed more than two hours to take her sixth title this year.

"In tennis, you can never say a match is gone," she said. "I was upset with the way I played and started to play longer points."

Hingis survived three break points to go 2-2 in the second set, then broke serve twice to even the match. She led 5-2 in the third but Seles fought off three match points in the ninth game to stay alive. Hingis then made made 10 straight errors to allow Seles to lead 6-5. Seles then led 5-3 in the tie break but then made four errors.

• Steffi Graf paid $775,000 to German tax authorities and to charity in the deal that ended an investigation into her taxes last month, reported Der Spiegel, a German news magazine.

Der Spiegel did not identify its source, but quoted tax officials as being angry about the deal. *(AP)*

Redskins Owner Dies

FOOTBALL Jack Kent Cooke, the flamboyant entrepreneur who owned the Washington Redskins, died Sunday. He was 84. Cardiac arrest was the apparent cause.

Cooke had owned the Redskins for 23 years, during which time they won three Super Bowls.

Cooke was born in Canada. He sold encyclopedias during the Depression before making his fortune in radio and television companies, real estate and newspaper publishing. His net worth when he died was estimated at $825 million.

Cooke's first venture into sports came in 1951, when he bought the Toronto Maple Leafs of baseball's AAA International league. For a while he owned the Los Angeles Lakers and the Los Angeles Kings and built them the Los Angeles Forum, in 1967. He also owned a horse breeding farm in Kentucky.

He was married five times, and his first divorce, from the former Jeannie Carnegie, made the Guinness Book of World Records for the largest settlement at that time ($49 million in 1979). *(AP)*

Sorensen Wins Classic

CYCLING Rolf Sorensen broke away in the final kilometer Sunday to win the 256-kilometer Tour of Flanders on Sunday after a crash dashed the chances of the favorite, Johan Museeuw.

Sorensen, of the Dutch team Rabobank, crossed the line in five hours, 57 minute, .01 seconds. Frederic Moncassin, of the Gan team, was second and Franco Ballerini, of Mapei, third. *(Reuters)*



Joel Robine/Agence France-Presse
John Kemboi of Kenya winning the Paris Marathon on Sunday.

Bjorkman Clinches Davis Cup Tie for Sweden



Ole Torkelsen/The Associated Press
South Africa's Wayne Ferreira hitting a forehand on his way to a victory against Sweden's Thomas Enqvist.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Jonas Bjorkman outlasted Grant Stafford in five sets Sunday to clinch a 3-2 victory for Sweden against South Africa in their World Group Davis Cup quarterfinal in Vaxjo, Sweden.

Bjorkman was playing his third match in as many days but showed no signs of fatigue in the final set, his 14th during the weekend, and won, 3-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

"Winning the doubles gave me confidence," said Bjorkman, who teamed with Nicklas Kulti to win Saturday's doubles. "It was fantastic for me — clinching the series in my hometown! It's my best Davis Cup moment since 1994, when we won the Davis Cup."

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Earlier Sunday, Wayne Ferreira of South Africa beat Thomas Enqvist to tie the match at 2-2. Ferreira, ranked 10th in the world, won 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Enqvist, ranked seventh in the world, has lost all three of his matches against Ferreira.

After dropping the third set, Bjorkman capitalized on a pair of unforced errors and a double-fault by the 69th-ranked South African to get back into the match. Trailing 15-40, Stafford double-faulted, and Bjorkman had his break to lead 3-2. The Swede broke again for 5-2.

In the deciding set, Bjorkman made a perfect start as he broke Stafford for a third straight time, forcing the taller and slower South African to run from side to side. Bjorkman broke for 4-1, and after saving Stafford's only break point in the set, the Swede hit two service winners that gave him a 5-1 lead.

Bjorkman was born in Vaxjo, in southern Sweden, and still belongs to the city's biggest tennis club.

Sweden will host Italy in the semifinals, scheduled for Sept. 19-21. The matches will probably be held indoors.

"It's better for us to play Italy at home because the Spanish players have improved on all surfaces," said Bjorkman.

Italy 4, Spain 1 Omar Camporese, who nearly retired four years ago because of a serious elbow injury, beat Albert Costa Sunday to complete underdog Italy's 4-1 defeat of Spain in the Davis Cup quarterfinals.

Camporese beat Costa, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, after Carlos Moya had beaten the Italian stand-in Marzio Martelli, 7-6 (7-5), 4-6, 6-3, to salvage a point for Spain.

Martelli made his Davis Cup debut in place of the Italian No. 1 Renzo Furlan, who was rested because of a nagging left thigh injury. Italy clinched the tie, playing indoors on carpet in Pesaro, Italy, on Saturday. Camporese and Diego Nargiso beat Spain's doubles team of Javier Sanchez and Francisco Roig, 5-7, 7-6 (7-0), 6-2, 7-6 (7-5), giving the hosts an insurmountable 3-0 lead in the best-of-five series and making Sunday's final two singles matches meaningless.

Australia 5, Czech Republic 0 In Adelaide, Australia completed its sweep of the Czech Republic on Sunday when Mark Philippoussis and Pat Rafter won their reverse singles matches.

Philippoussis overpowered Martin Damm, 6-4, 6-2, in the first of the reverse singles before Rafter beat David Rikl, 7-6, 0-6, 6-2.

The grass surface helped the fast-serving Philippoussis, who needed just 66 minutes to beat Damm.

Rafter fought back after a sluggish start to overcome Rikl, a lowly ranked player better known for his doubles play.

Australia had already clinched the tie on Saturday when Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, the top-ranked doubles pair in the world, beat Damm and Rikl 4-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4, to give the hosts an unbeatable 3-0 lead.

Australia will face either the United States or the Netherlands in the final.

A notch down the Davis Cup divisions, among those countries trying to move up to the World Group next year, Austria beat Croatia, 3-2, in Graz.

Goran Ivanisevic, the world No. 5, beat Thomas Muster, ranked No. 2, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 7-5, in a marathon match to level the tie at 2-2, but Gilbert Schaller of Austria then beat Sasha Hirszon, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.

In London, Byron Black beat Jamie Delgado of Britain, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2, to give Zimbabwe a winning 3-1 lead. Black and his brother, Wayne, between them played all four matches for Zimbabwe.

In other matches, New Zealand beat Indonesia, 5-0; Slovakia beat Israel, 3-1; Austria beat Croatia, 3-2, and South Korea eliminated China, 4-1.

(AP, Reuters)

Incentive for a U.S. Doubles Team?

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEWPORT BEACH, California — The hometown hecklers, hungry for a U.S. sweep in its Davis Cup quarterfinal with the Netherlands, started in Saturday just as the Dutch doubles team was poised to convert a set point for a two-sets-to-none lead over Rick Leach and Jonathan Stark.

"Where's Galbraithe?" one stage-whispered, referring to Patrick Galbraithe, one of a tribe of U.S. doubles specialists who — more worried about their wallets than their national team — prefer to pair up with foreign players.

Jacco Eltingh ignored the crowd and fired an ace for the two-set lead, on the way to a dominating 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 Dutch victory. The experienced duo of Paul Haarhuis and Eltingh, who have three Grand Slams together, improved its Davis Cup record to 6-2 and trimmed the U.S. lead in the three-of-five-match quarterfinal to 2-1.

"These guys have played together so often, I don't have to do anything," said Stan Franker, the Dutch captain.

If Harry Marmion, president of the U.S. Tennis Federation, has his way, this will be the last time the United States fields a hastily assembled tandem. He wants to offer a financial incentive for cup doubles teams, and hopes it will entice American players to choose each other as business partners.

Haarhius and Eltingh, who teamed up five years ago, said they weren't an overnight sensation, and that even after their partnership paid off, it required a lot of patience to travel together 48 weeks a year. These days, said Eltingh, most doubles teams give themselves only a couple of months to sink or swim.

"A lot of American teams play together for maybe two or three months," said Eltingh. "And if the results aren't straight-away winning tournaments, they quit. So this can maybe help them get some security."

Heskey Goal Saves Leicester In Extra-Time of League Cup

Reuters

Emile Heskey scrambled in a goal three minutes from the end of extra-time Sunday to give Leicester City a 1-1 tie with Middlesbrough in the final of the League Cup, the less prestigious of England's two cup competitions.

The game will be replayed at Hillsborough, home of Sheffield Wednesday on Wednesday April 16. The result preserves two curious records. Middlesbrough has still not won a major trophy in its 121-year history and Leicester has still not won a cup final at Wembley — it has lost four F.A. Cup finals there, a record.

Middlesbrough had seemed set for victory after the Italian Fabrizio Ravanelli broke the deadlock by lashing a left-foot drive through a crowd of players in the 95th minute.

EUROPEAN SOCCER ROUNDUP

But with time running out, Heskey stabbed the ball home from close range after Middlesbrough's defense failed to clear.

Ravanelli's goal came just minutes after he had missed a far easier chance, shooting straight at goalkeeper Kasey Keller from three meters.

Both teams hit the woodwork in normal time with Heskey heading on to the top of the Middlesbrough bar after 65 minutes and Ravanelli heading on to Kasey Keller's right-post after 79.

Liverpool wasted an opportunity to go top of the English premier league on Sunday when it lost 2-1 at home to struggling Coventry.

Liverpool would have overtaken Manchester United if it had won. It took the lead early in the second half when Robbie Fowler slotted a shot past Coventry goalkeeper Steve Ogrizovic for his 29th goal of the season.

Coventry equalized through Noel Whelan and then Dion Dublin, a former Manchester United striker, stunned the Anfield crowd of more than 40,000 with a winner in the last minute.

The victory lifted Coventry off the bottom of the table and out of the three relegation places.

Liverpool remain third, level on points with Arsenal, which won 3-0 at Chelsea on Saturday, and three points behind United, which lost 3-2 at home to Derby on Saturday.

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven drew 2-2 away against NAC Breda on Sunday but stayed top of the table as second-placed Feyenoord drew 0-0 against Vitesse Arnhem.

Third-placed Twente Enschede fell four points behind after losing 3-2 to bottom club RKC Waalwijk while Ajax remained fourth on 48 after beating Volendam 3-0 away.

PSV went ahead early on but NAC were the dominant team in the first half and took the lead with goals by Australian striker Alan Arambasic and Ruud Brood. Belgian international Gille de Bilde, making his debut for the Eindhoven side, leveled in the second half.

ITALY Hernan Crespo scored twice Sunday as AC Parma beat Sampdoria of Genoa 3-0 to solidify its hold on second place in Serie A. The second-place team will gain a place in next season's European Champions League.

Crespo netted in the 34th and 84th minutes to give him five goals in as many matches, Roberto Sensini, another Argentinean, scored Parma's third goal with a diving header. Sampdoria, which has won only one of its last seven games, dropped to fifth place.

Bologna moved past Sampdoria by beating last-place Reggiana 3-2 with two goals from Russian striker Igor Kolyvanov.

SPAIN Barcelona tightened its grip on second place in the Spanish league when it brushed aside Sporting Gijon 4-0 on Sunday while third-placed Real Betis conceded a late goal and tied 2-2 at home against Racing Santander. Barcelona closed within six points of leader Real Madrid which plays Compostela on Monday. Even second place will put Barcelona into next season's Champions League. It cruised to victory with goals by Ivan de la Pena, Juan Pizzi and Brazilians Giovanni and Ronaldo.

GERMANY VfB Stuttgart lost vital ground in the tight German league title race when they could only manage a 1-1 draw at bottom club Freiburg on Sunday.

Fourth-placed Stuttgart, who were without Brazilian striker Giovane Elber, struggled to find the net against a team who looked doomed to second division football next season.

Stuttgart are now six points behind leaders Bayern Munich who stretched their lead at the top with a 3-0 win at Hamburg on Saturday.

Borussia Dortmund beat neighbor Bochum 2-0 Saturday to jump over Bayer Leverkusen, which slipped to third after a surprise 1-0 defeat at relegation-threatened Hansa Rostock.

Stephane Chapuisat scored twice for the reigning champion which entertains Manchester United in the European Champions Cup semi-final on Wednesday. Dortmund finished with 10 men after Matthias Sammer, the European player of the year, was sent off in the second half.



Lynne Sladky/The Associated Press
Middlesbrough's Emerson fending off Leicester's Neil Lennon in the League Cup final.



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